The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,881.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage ..... " 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... " 0 4
Back Numbers ..... " 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H. P.) Capt. C. J. Wilkinson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples,, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Bremen, through Rail, either by Ostend or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
18th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2d March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, with H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

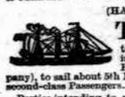
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
16th February 1871.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(HARRISON'S LINE.)



THE magnificent Mail Steam ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, 1,381 tons Register, (built expressly for carrying Mails and Passengers for the London, Belgium and Brazil Royal Mail Company), to sail about 5th March. Can take fifty first, and thirty second-class Passengers.

Parties intending to proceed Home are requested to inspect the accommodation, which is of an unusually superior description.—Apply to

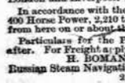
WALLACE & Co.

N.B.—On the outward passage the CITY OF BRUSSELS ran from London to Port Said in 12 days, including stoppages.

Bombay, 14th February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

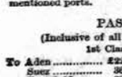
In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Grekke, will be despatched from here on or about 1st of April.

Particulars for the Passenger Service will be published hereafter. For Freight apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents,
Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company,
21st February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	9
Port Said	38	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	30	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

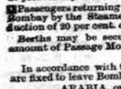
ARABIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st of March.
PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 10th February 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)



THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clabe, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant, and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 15 years, 1,745 tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steamship GANGES from Liverpool. Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Tenders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF YORK, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the consigned.

This Ship having encountered exceptionally stormy weather on the voyage, and sustained damage in consequence, the cost of repairing which will form a General Average Claim, Consignees are required to sign the Average Bond now in circulation ; and in forwarding Bills of Lading for our inspection and countersignature to accompany these documents with a declaration of the value of their respective shipments, as well as a deposit on account of General Average equivalent to 1 per cent. on the value, pending adjustment of the Statement.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ ditto Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ditto Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ditto Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ditto Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ditto White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
1 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADMAN & Co., Apollo House.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class. 2nd Class.	1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ...Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME ...Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
" VENICE.....Rs. 158 Rs. 108	" MUNICH.Rs. 208 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY-SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—

5 Bales Grey Dhoties.
10 Cases Turkey Red Twist.
1 Bale Grey Shirtings.
14 Lady's richly Gold Embroidered Shawls.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Shigram with Horse and Harness.
1 Nagpur Spring Cart either for Horse or Bullock.
A Bay Arab Brougham Horse.
A double-seated Phaeton with Horse and Harness.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate full-toned English Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Shroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of H. D. Dods, Esq., the same comprises rich thin steel Glassware, Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as a set of 4 Dish Covers, Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle and Mustard Frames, Ice Pitcher, Waiter, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery &c., richly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as round Dining Table, Side Board, Screens, Teaboys, Circulars and Pier Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Couches, handsome Drawing-room Carpet, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps first-rate Engravings in Maple and Rosewood Frames, a first-rate full-toned English Mohogany Grand Square Piano by Schroder, English Iron Painted Bedstead, Camp and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobe, Gothic Presses, Chest of Drawers, English Towel Horse, Rifle and double-barrelled Sporting Rifles in case, Fishing Tackle, Ingenue Articles, Cooking Utensils, Plants, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view this evening.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome built Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham by McNaught and Smith, a pair of fast-trotting Silver Horses, a handsome English-built self-driving Bay Arab Brougham Horse, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Mr. Turner, Military Paymaster, the same comprises, rich Glassware, handsome Dinner and Dessert Services, best Plateware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Basket, Butter Pot, a Mahogany Case containing Sheffield-plated King's pattern Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as round Dining Table, set of Camp ditto in 2 pieces, Sideboard, Circular, Pier and Side Tables, Drawing-room Chairs, Centre Ottoman Couch, Pegs, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Teapoys, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Cheval Glass, Gentleman Writing Table, Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by McNaught and Smith, with a Bay Arab Horse and Harness

A ditto ditto Mail Phaeton with a pair of Silver Grey Arab Horses, and set of plated mounted Harness.

No Catalogues and the Property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of PANWELL BRICKS.

On THURSDAY the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the 3rd district of Camatecpoora, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, a large quantity of Bricks, made by the Municipal Factory at Panwell.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated and Cut Glass, Dinner and Dessert Services, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, handsome English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Cottage Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class Harmonium, remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kendall, English-built light C Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Horses, Gustave Dore's Illustrated Works, Bibles, Prayer Books, Dise Lost, Vivien Guinivere, Plants, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Streeter, changing residence, to No. 35, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 25th February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Reports, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI'S CONCERT.

MONDAY, 6TH MARCH.

WILDERNESS HALL, MALABAR HILL.

With the kind permission of

THE HON. MR. TUCKER.

Tickets, Rs. 10, to be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or Signor G. INZOLI, 121, Malabar Hill.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for business, on account of the HOOLEE HOLIDAYS, on MONDAY the 6th March :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. E. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMESON, Actg. Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINBRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited)
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 24th February 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DAMODHUR GOVINDJEE, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of BHANSALEE LALLOOBHOYE LADHA, Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, of Mahim, hath contracted to SELL, all that piece or parcel of GROUND or GART, called or known by the name of RAGOOTEE, with cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, together with a dwelling-house, situate, lying and being in Mahim, near Mummadu Tank, in the 2nd district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing 8,001 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under Nos. 82 and 288, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under 149, and bounded on the east partly by the lofty ground of Bhawoo Trimbuckjee and partly by the batty ground of Ramchunder Wiswanath, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the cart of Ramchunder Wiswanath, and on the south partly by a public passage and partly by the cart of Balgovund ees Hargovundjee.

This is therefore to apprise those who have any claim upon the said cart and premises, either by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage or otherwise, to make the same known in writing to HEREFORD E. HOPE, Esquire, Solicitor, at his office, No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed on or after the said period, and all claims upon the said property will thereafter be null and void.—Dated 24th February 1871.

HORSES, the property of Officers of the C. Battery E. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to be SOLD, on account of the Battery being ordered Home.

LT.-COLONEL MACLACHLAN'S CHARGERS.

1. "EMAUM," Br.A.H.—10 years, 16 hands.
2. "CHALLENGER," Ch.A.H.—8 years, 15½ hands.

Both have been regularly ridden on parade and have constantly carried a Lady.

CAPTAIN GIBBS'

1. "BOMBASTES," Br.A.H.—5 years, 14st. 2lbs.
2. "SUSSEX," G.A.H.—5 years, 14st. 2lbs. Both ridden on parade.

CAPTAIN MURRAY'S

"SIND," B.A.H.—9 years 14st. 2lbs. Regularly ridden on parade. Winner of several Flat races.

Do. MACKAY'S

"RUFUS," G.A.H.—5 years, 14st. 12lbs. A perfect Lady's horse.

LIEUTENANT POOLE'S

"CARTOUCHE," Blk T.B. Walr G.—7 years, 15st. 2½ lbs. nearly been on, has been one month in the riding school.

"DICK TURPIN," Br. Waler G.—7 years. Has been regularly ridden on parade and out pigsticking ; nearly 16 hands, up to great weight.

Mr. ATTEN'S

"VILLAGER," G.A.H.—7 years, 13st. 2lbs. Famous hack and pigsticker. Winner of two flat races.

These Horses will be at ALLI ABDOOLAH'S STABLES about the 26th February, 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWER SHOW at the VICTORIA GARDENS.—Referring to our former Advertisement, NOTICE is hereby given, that the FLOWER SHOW at the Victoria Gardens will OPEN at 5 P.M. on THURSDAY the 16th March 1871.

W. GRAY, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 24th February 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TRAIN ALTERATIONS.

The alterations proposed for March 1st will NOT BE CARRIED OUT. Trains will run as at present until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Bombay, 23rd February 1871. Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the erection of FOUR BLOCKS of BUNGALOWS, comprising 8 dwellings, for European Workmen at Nandgaum.

Drawings and Specification can be inspected, and form of Tender obtained, at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 1st March 18 1, and are to be marked "Tender for Bungalows at Nandgaum."

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING additional SIDINGS and GOODS PLATFORM at NANDGAUM.

The Drawing may be inspected, and Specification and form of Tender obtained, on application at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

Tenders to be delivered at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, not later than noon of WEDNESDAY, 1st March 1871.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. ABBOTT,
Acting Chief Engineer.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th February 1871.

WE hereby intimate that OUR FIRM is in NO WAY CONNECTED with Messrs. J. KERUTHERGLEN & Co., and that we are NOT RESPONSIBLE for any of their DEBTS.

THOMAS STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PESTONJEE DINSHAW, of Bombay, hath contracted to SELL to JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, all that piece or parcel of LAND, or Ground, together with the dwelling-house, assessed under No. 8, standing thereon, situate at Goolwar Street, within the

[illegible] are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, [illegible] them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that [illegible] and in good condition have been in training for [illegible]s, and will have been tried before the date of [illegible]

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—The [illegible]ERSHIP, hitherto existing between THOMAS and JOSEPH WINDLE, under the Style and Firm [illegible] WINDLE, Contractors, Egutpoors, is THIS [illegible] DISSOLVED.

THOMAS NOWELL.
JOSEPH WINDLE.

PART[illegible]ERSHIP.—An Englishman establish[illegible] business in Bombay, and with a good connexion [illegible]acturers and others at Home, is desirous of joining [illegible]e, in order to lessen expenses and extend business. [illegible]ght Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as round [illegible] moderate salary.—Address L. D., "Bombay Gazette."

THE [illegible]ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND [illegible] EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with [illegible]ODERATE RATES ; Bond or deliver Goods on [illegible]ar from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, [illegible]atch Packages to any part of the world. For [illegible] Glycerine,

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

NOTICE.—The ASIATIC TRADING COM[illegible] (in Liquidation).—In consequence of an insuffi[illegible] of GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held for THIS DAY, an ADJOURNED MEETING at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, for the 23rd March 1871, at 3 P.M.

GEORGE SMITH,
JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1871.

BOMB[illegible] RECLAMATION COMPANY, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of As[illegible]per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered [illegible] the production of Share Certificates on and after [illegible]e 4th instant.

For Self and Co-Liquidators.
J. G. SMITH.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

STEAMER FOR SALE.—TENDERS will be [illegible] the undersigned for the Steamer [illegible] the price [illegible] and [illegible] 2nd [illegible]

Elphinstone Bunder, 24th February 1871.

MELTON MOWBRAY PIES,
FOR
BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, HUNTING PARTIES, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform the Public that they have succeeded in preparing these celebrated Pies for use in India, and they may now be had from the best Provisioners in Calcutta or Bombay.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of the BULWARKS, MASTS, YARDS, SAILS, &c., of H. M. S. MAGDALA.

The tenderer to state the time he will take in doing the work.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

CAPTAIN JARVIS.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED, a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that SHE has just RETURNED from POONA and OPENED her NEW STOCK of Fresh and Fashionable MILLINERY selected for the Season in Bombay.

Handsome Millinery Bonnets
The New Gipsy Bonnets in Straw, &c.
Hats, richly trimmed
Hats in Felt and Straw, of every new shape
Riding Habits in Felt, in all the new colors
Morris, Reps, Poplins, in great variety
Muslins, Garibaldis, handsomely trimmed
Rich Black Garibaldis
Garibaldis, in Cloth, prettily braided
Lace Squares, and Fancy Collars
The "Duchess" Square in Lace
The New Lace Collars and Sleeves
Chemisettes and Sleeves, in Lace and Muslins
Flowers, in beautiful variety
Terry Ribbons, in all widths and colors
Rich wide Ribbons for Sashes, in Terry, Satin, and Silk
Handsome Dress Sashes, in Velvet, Lace, and Satin
Every variety of Trimming, in Velvet, Terry, and Satin
Fringe, in all widths, styles and colors
Lace, in "Honiton," Hamilton, Valenciennes, Maltese, &c.
Handsome Muslin Slips.
Cambric Embroidered Pe co ts.
The New Plaster Crinolines
The New Dress Improvers
French Wove Embroidered Corsets
Nursing Corsets
Embroidered and Tucked Cambric Camisoles
Ladies' Handkerchiefs in Fine Lace and Embroidery
Ladies' Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Ladies' Silk Stockings in Black and White
The New "Polish" Boots for Ladies
Ladies' Satin Boots and Slippers in Black and White Satin
Fancy Embroidered Slippers
Ladies' Opera Cloaks
Ladies' Caps in Scotch and Shetland Wool
Hall Room Fans, in rich variety
Gilt Combs and Head Dresses
Chignettes, in latest styles, for Plaits, Rolls, Coils, &c
Fashionable Chignons, in every shade of hair
Combs for Chignons
Long Hair Pins and Pins for Chignons
Blondes and Tulles, in great variety
Illusion Veils, in every colour
Ladies' Riding Habits, in latest style
Various Materials for Riding Habits
Tarlatan Petticoats and Under-Skirts in Coloured Rep
Children's Dresses, in Piqué, Merino, &c., handsomely trimmed
Girls' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Boys' Suits, in Cashmere, Holland, &c.
Boys' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed
Underclothing for Boys and Girls
Ribbons for Christening Robes and Frocks
Babies' Handsome Cloaks and Capes
Babies' Hoods and Hats, in rich variety
Babies' Quilted Bibs, Hoods, and Shoes
Carefully Selected Wedding Material, in rich Moires, Satins, and Silks

Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Bouquets, &c., in elegant style
The "Josephine" Glove
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves
Rich Mourning of every description
Jet Ornaments.

All Orders executed with strict care and attention.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Out-stations Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette,"

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

GO AND SEE "KHODABUX."

SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

The ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB will appear a SECOND TIME this Season in their new Operatic Comedy, entitled,

"THE KHODABUX."

NEW TURKISH DRESS, NEW SCENES, NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW HUMOUROUS PIECES, &c.

To be followed by a highly-amusing local Farce, pourtraying the evil effects of bad associations.

An excellent Band will be in attendance.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 4 ; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Gallery, Rs. 1-8 ; Pit, Ans. 12.

THE RACING STUD of MR. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale :—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.M.M. ZULEILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
B.Aus.M. OCEAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare ; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

} Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Al[illegible] Abdoola :—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Aebar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
B.A.H. THE LAST MAN
G.A.H. TWILIGHT
B.A.C. DARKNESS.

[illegible]ON of PARTNERSHIP.—The [illegible]ERSHIP heretofore subsisting between THOMAS and JOSEPH WINDLE, under the Style and Firm [illegible] WINDLE, Contractors, Egutpoors, is THIS [illegible] DISSOLVED.

THOMAS NOWELL.
JOSEPH WINDLE.

[illegible]ERSHIP.—An Englishman establish[illegible] business in Bombay, and with a good connexion [illegible]acturers and others at Home, is desirous of joining [illegible]e, in order to lessen expenses and extend business. [illegible]ght Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as round [illegible] moderate salary.—Address L. D., "Bombay Gazette."

THE [illegible]ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND [illegible] EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with [illegible]ODERATE RATES ; Bond or deliver Goods on [illegible]ar from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, [illegible]atch Packages to any part of the world. For [illegible] Glycerine,

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

NOTICE.—The ASIATIC TRADING COM[illegible] (in Liquidation).—In consequence of an insuffi[illegible] of GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held for THIS DAY, an ADJOURNED MEETING at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, for the 23rd March 1871, at 3 P.M.

GEORGE SMITH,
JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1871.

BOMB[illegible] RECLAMATION COMPANY, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of As[illegible]per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered [illegible] the production of Share Certificates on and after [illegible]e 4th instant.

For Self and Co-Liquidators.
J. G. SMITH.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

THE PRINCE of WALES' PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following Business :—

To receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1870.

To appoint Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 22nd February to 2nd March inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st February 1871.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by a Special Resolution of the Shareholders, passed on the 15th January 1870, and duly confirmed, do hereby MAKE a CALL of SEVENTY-FIVE RUPEES per share, and do hereby appoint and direct, that Shareholders on the Contributaries Roll do pay the sum of Rs. 50, as a first instalment of the said Call, into the National Bank of India, Limited, at Calcutta, on or before the 28th proximo, and that Shareholders on the Contributaries Roll do pay the like amount, into the same Bank, at Bombay, on or before the same day.

The undersigned will, when the amount of certain liabilities of the Company, at present unadjusted, shall have been ascertained, issue a further notice, stating what further instalment or instalments (if any) out of the balance of Rs. 25 per Share will be required to meet such liabilities, and fixing the time and place for the payment of such instalment or instalments.

On the presentation of the Bank receipts at the Registered Offices of the Company in Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, an acknowledgment of the payment of the several instalments will be enfaced upon the Share Certificates.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, } Liquidators.
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, }

Calcutta, No. 5, Bentinck Street, 21st January 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Auditants, and Shareholders, for the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to this Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Polic

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
120,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	98
25,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	601
1,000	500	100	3 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	1814
20,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par.
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
43,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
18,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,610
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
756	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Port Canning	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	p.c. G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
...	£20	109.15	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 5	43.10.3	do.	Do.	33
...	5100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£14	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	95
	3,000	2,44	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

CALCUTTA.—20TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs 97-13 to 98, or 2-8 to 2 discount, and small sums, at Rs. 98 to 98-2, or 2 to 1-14 discount.

5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 106-8.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 113-12.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs 107.

Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Stock, at Rs. 108 per £10.

Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 222½.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 49.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 250.

Bisnauth Tea Co's fully paid-up shares at Rs 150.

Durrung Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 26.

New Mutual Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs. 80, exclusive of the dividend.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 24.

Tucker, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Aitken, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, from Aden.

Inglis, Captain, 6th Native Light Infantry, from furlough, from England.

Shelley, Lieutenant, Pay Department, Bengal, from furlough, from England.

Dallas, Surgeon, Inspector General of Prisons Punjab, from leave, from England.

Justice, Captain, 6th Regiment Hydrabad Contingent, from leave, from England.

Reed, Surgeon, 3rd Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, from leave, from England.

Bannerman, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Oldham, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, Punjaub, from furlough, from England.

Cookes, Captain and Local Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.

Forjett, Lieutenant, 1-11th Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.

Weir, Assistant Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, from duty, from Tauna.

Allen, Lieutenant, 107th Regiment, to rejoin, from Poona.

Wilkes, Assistant Surgeon, A-19th Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Cawnpore.

Elles, Major, 38th Foot, on leave, from Peshawur.

Temple, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Gayer, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Ahmednugger.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Shelley, Lieutenant, Madras General List, from furlough, from England.

Preston, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Westbrook, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 24.

Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Deolalee

Becher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Moyle, Lieutenant-Colonel, general duty, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Tucker, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, to join, to Calcutta.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England—

Wakefield, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough.

MacAndrew, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£2 8s. 0d.	"
	Sycabouts & Coir bale	£1 5s. 0d.	"
		£1 10s. 0d.	"
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	1c. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta		Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16—and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 maunds to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	H. M. S. Magpie	Doughty	Aden, Feb. 4.
	Somersetshire	Fraser	Suez, Feb. 11.
	Ameer	Doibel	Calcutta, Jan. 22.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Allerton	Gales	Akyab.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Coringa, Ross, to Galle.

Ship Lalla Rookh, Willis, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—;

Ship City of Cashmere, to London.

Ship Johanne Wilhelmine, to Bremen.

THE HOOGHLY.

Feb. ARRIVAL.

21 Canmanore ..... Patrouillean...Bombay, Dec. 31.

MADRAS.

Feb ARRIVALS.

19 Ferdinand de Lesseps (s) ..... London

Meinam (P S) ..... Galle.

Himalaya (s) ..... Rangoon.

20 Quito (s) ..... London.

Adria ..... Mauritius.

Dec. DEPARTURE.

20 Meinam (P S) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Tweed, 10 cases glassware, Dhunjee Jairaj; 8 cases glassware, Barmal Bhima.

Arethusa, 5 packages glassware, Abdoolali Keroolabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Collingwood (s), 15 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Niger (s), 25 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

The Tweed, 21 cases sherry, Henry Rogers; 10 cases eau-de Cologne, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons; 32 packages hardware, Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co; 115 cases oilmanstores, D J Lisboa.

FROM SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 7 cases books, &c., Thacker, Vining & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Delhi (s), 100 bales wool, Vussonjee Vurria; 29 bales cotton, Sounderdas Mooljee.

Daphne, 95 bales cotton, Tolersey Canjee; 500 bales cotton W & A Graham & Co; 130 bales cotton, Ebram Cosman; 2,800 bundles coir yarn, Hurridas Nanjee.

Jane Law, 225 bales cotton, Khoosal Hurridas & Co; 100 bales cotton, Laljee Mathooradas; 3½ bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 1,000 bundles coir yarn, Khetsey Dhurumsey.

Bellona (s), 25 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 46 bales cotton, Amerchand Cullianjee; 72 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber; 1 bale madder roots, Owen & Okell.

Duke of Edinburgh, 66 bales cotton, Munsookhboy Bhugoobhoy; 78 bales cotton, Pragjee Nensey; 51 bales cotton, Goculdas Heerjee & Co.

Maritana, 27 bales cotton, Raghoonath Asherdas; 96 bales cotton, Khairam Shaligram.

Sir Walter Scott, 150 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 100 bales madder roots, Owen & Okell.

City of Brussels, 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 110bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj.

Golconda (s), 270 bales cotton, Goculdas Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi (s), 14 packages E. teeth, Rewagur Coovergur; 38 pieces E. teeth, Cosman Bhowanjee; 15 bales silk, Mathooradas Lowjee.

Ne'som, 1 bundle E. teeth, Hussain Khan; 44 bundles cow hides, S M Hoosen; 22 bundles cow hides, Cassum H; 17 bundles cow hides, Narzog.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda (s), 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Arabia (s), 199 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Delhi (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 45 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co; 36 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee; 19 chests Malwa opium, E D Sessoon; 5 bundles coffee, Pestonjee Cowasjee Khersa; 167 bales cotton, Jewraj Peebhoys; 18 bales cotton, B Alladinbhoy; 1 bale cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail & Co; 42 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co; 10 chests Malwa opium Chimniram Jusraj.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Behar (s), 22 chests Malwa opium, E. J. Ebrata.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the THIRD ASSEMBLY BALL will take place at "Altamont," Cumballa Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Assemblies.
Bombay, 16th February 1871.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.—On account of the LIMITED ACCOMMODATION on board the FLAG SHIP, by the kind permission of the Superintendent of Marine a SECOND FLAG SHIP will be moored in a suitable place, to enable Ladies and Gentlemen to witness the Regatta on the 27th instant.

Refreshments can be obtained from the Contractor on board on payment.

Tickets (gratis) for admission on board the Second Flag Ship can be obtained on application to the undersigned, at the Dockyard.

HENRY MORLAND,
Honorary Secretary.
Commodore's Office, H. M.'s Dockyard, 17th February 1871.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following are the STATIONS of YACHTS and BOATS in the several RACES at the REGATTA on the 27th inst., as drawn by the Honorary Starters. In taking places, the several Boats will range themselves from No. 1 next the Second Flag Ship (Earl Canning) towards the Semiramis, highest numbers next the Semiramis. Yachts and Sailing Boats to start from moorings of their own. For further particulars see Programme.

1ST RACE.—SHIPS' BOATS.

AT 1-30 P.M.

"Tweed" (No 1)	1	Blue and white red cross swallow-tailed
"Jordan Water"	2	Red pierced white triangle
"Pearl"	3	Blue and yellow pierced red ball
"Lough Daravarah"	4	White pierced harp
"Ida"	5	Red burgee
"Blue Nose"	6	White pierced red diamond
"Stalker"	7	Blue pendant
"Tweed" (No 2)	8	Blue and white red cross
"Sunia"	9	J
"Mary"	10	No. 5 Marryat's Code

2ND RACE.—LARGE YACHTS.

AT 1-45.

"Ianthe"	1	Blue burgee pierced yellow lion
"Sea Queen"	2	Blue, yellow, red horizontal burgee
"Augusta"	3	Commodore's pendant, B. Y. Club
"Cinderella"	4	Blue burgee with white cross
"Water Queen"	5	Vice Commodore's pendant, B. Y. Club

3RD RACE.—CUTTERS AND SCHOONERS.

AT 2.

"Sea Bird"	1	Red with white Cross
"Orion"	2	P. & O. Co.'s flag
"Othello"	3	Red burgee pierced with name
"Tiny"	4	Red pierced white diamond
"Devil's Own"	5	

4TH RACE.—LATEENS AND SLIDING GUNTERS.

AT 2-15.

"Sibyl"	1	Red pierced with name
"Psyche"	2	P. & O. Co.'s flag
"Erin"	3	Green pierced harp
"Emily"	4	Red and blue horizontal swallow-tailed
"Emerald"	5	Red and white burgee
"Nymph"	6	B. Comaercial Code

5TH RACE.—DUBASH BOATS.

AT 2-30.

"William Broadfoot"	1	English Ensign
"Minnie"	2	4th Pendant
"Swift"	3	Blue and white red cross, swallow-tailed
"Live Yankee"	4	Blue and red with white star

ROWING MATCHES.

6TH RACE.—AT 3-30.

Scratch Match between—
"Tweed".....Blue, white and red cross. } If arranged, otherwise no race.
"Tethys".....White pierced red cross. }

7TH RACE.—DOUBLE-BANKED BOATS.

No entries.

8TH RACE.—5 OR 6 OARED GIGS.

AT 3-45.

Gig of "Tweed"	1	Blue and white red cross
"Faugh-a-Ballagh"	2	Green
"Saltheen"	3	Orange and blue
Mr Osborne's Gig	4	Red, white triangle
Gig of a "Sinde"	5	White with red cross
"Irish Lily"	6	Green
"Tethys"	7	White pierced red cross
"Alice"	8	Blue

HENRY MORLAND,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bhay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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Price, per Copy 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WINTER—January 31st, at 52 Victoria Road, South Kensington, the wife of Charles Albert Winter, Esq., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NEIL—February 16th, at Shikarpore, Upper Sind, the wife of Apothecary J. Neil, in medical charge Shikarpore Dispensary, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DERIAZ—February 20th, at Lucknow, the wife of J. E. Deriaz, Esq., of a daughter.

MYLNE—February 17th, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Mylne, A. C. G., of a son.

SEARLE—At 51, Weston's Lane, Calcutta, Mrs. T. W. Searle, of a son.

SHORTT—February 9th, at Bellary, the wife of Mr. R. D. Shortt, Town Inspector of Police, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—MEPPEN—February 22, at St. Mathias' Church, Yepery, by the Rev. D. G. Clarke, assisted by the Rev. C. E. Kennet, Philip Smith, youngest son of Benjamin Smith, Esq., of Tan-y-Graig, Carnarvon, North Wales, to Evelyn Georgiana McDowell, eldest daughter of Mr. G. H. A. Meppen of Waltair.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

BY a merciful dispensation of Providence—it must be—we are not what is called a "logical" people, but a people of compromises and expedients, a people prone to make the best of a bad bargain. Parties and even Governments do not follow their verbal conclusions into practice, or even try to do so, but allow their practice to be modified by the verbal conclusions of other people. But while we rejoice that it is so, and that political good sense takes the place of rigorous logic, that things do their best to resist the glamour of words, it must be admitted that there are degrees of compromise, degrees of acquiescence; that there are times to resist and times to succumb or half succumb; and that it is on these occasions that the judgment of rulers, leaders, statesmen is tried. The main point is to hit the golden mean, to judge how far we may go in prudence to make a correct estimate of the line beyond which the antagonistic forces will not and cannot recede.

Now it seems to us that the present financial question between the Supreme and the Subordinate Governments is precisely one for a contest about the terms of the compromise, since a compromise is not only inevitable but right, seeing that opinion is not ripe for the larger change which would place the relations between the Imperial and Local Governments on a sound footing. And it does not appear to us that the Local Governments are making a good fight for fair terms. That they are dissatisfied, and justly dissatisfied with the arrangements dictated by the Supreme Government, is abundantly plain. The despatch of the North-West executive is a long indictment of the over-mastering body at Calcutta. The debates in Madras are full of dissent. What Bombay will say we have yet to see. But though they are dissentient, almost hostile; though they see exactly the nature and aim of the Financial Resolution—nature, shabby; aim, to force the local Governments to tax and bear the odium thereof; yet they cave in at the first summons, obey the mandate, accept the odium and the injustice. The written and spoken manifestations, already public, are dead against the "scheme," not only because it is based on a wrong principle, but because it assigns fixed revenues for expanding services, because it even went the length of determining the assignments on what Mr. Macfadyen properly called the starvation estimates of 1870-71; and because the resolution, on no principle yet discovered, for no reason yet stated, deliberately, in cold blood, under the pressure of no necessity, in obedience, apparently to a mere caprice, "conveyed" to the imperial treasury £350,000, the property of the provincial services. Despite these strong considerations, not verbal, but real, solid, having their roots in facts, considerations most keenly felt by the Governments subjected to the torture of the resolution, the said Governments, one after another acquiesce, offer no remonstrance, make no fight, but go about the business of taxing, if not *à cœur leger*, still with a readiness which at least leaves no doubt of their loyalty. Nevertheless, are not the interests of the tax-paying community in every province entrusted to the provincial authorities in a way far more direct than they are to the Imperial Government? Are not the provincials entitled to have their battles fought by the Provincial Governments? Should not these latter consider what they owe to the people under them, as well as what they owe to the Supreme Government? On these divers grounds we venture to hold that the Provincial Governments, for the sake of their immediate, shall we say for convenience subjects, ought to have made a better fight against the Financial Resolution than they have yet made; ought to have tried to extract from the capricious executive at Calcutta, at the very least the restoration of the £350,000 "conveyed" away from them. We waive the question of principle altogether for the present, and only insist on a fair compromise; and while we fully admit that the Resolution, and especially the sweeping confessions in the exordium, constitute the thin end of a wedge, we see no reason why a reform so excellent should not be initiated for the general good without the perpetration of a capricious robbery upon the provincials. We trust the members of the Bombay Legislative Council will speak out, and make it plainly seen that if taxes are to be imposed, or services impoverished, either course is taken with regret and reluctance, and must be regarded as done at the dictation of the Supreme Government—that the budget will be similar to an edict sent down to be registered in an inferior and dependent court—that the action of the Bombay Government is purely ministerial and devoid of the slightest responsibility. In no other way can it preserve its self-respect, and aid the common cause.

In the nick of time comes a speech by Mr. Mayne, the Advocate-General of Madras, a speech to which we draw the attention of the Bombay Executive. The remarks are important, because they not only show that Mr. Arbuthnot was rash in giving a pledge that an Appropriation Act should be passed, but because they point out that the Legislative Council cannot revise the budget without transferring to themselves an executive authority never contemplated by the Act which gives the Council its status. Let us recognize the truth that the Legislative Councils are mainly, if not wholly consultative bodies, that to make them anything else would introduce a principle hostile to the very foundations of British government in India, welcome, as such to our enemies open and concealed, but not welcome to any one who stands fast by his country and his race. As to an Appropriation Act it is much too refined a device for India, and one wonders how a man of Mr. Arbuthnot's calibre could have pledged himself to propose one. We do not for a moment suppose that the Bombay Government would fall into such an error; but the warning from Madras is not at all ill-timed. The new Provincial Budget system, if it is to be worked out honestly, must be so worked out by the executive Government on its own responsibility—tempered by official and non-official plain-speaking.

A PUBLIC DINNER in honour of the retiring Lieutenant Governor of Bengal will be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, this evening.

AN outlay of Rs. 65,000 is said to have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the purpose of replacing aged horses now serving in the Bombay artillery and cavalry.

A DIARY of the Duke of Edinburgh's recent tour in Australia, New Zealand, India, and Ceylon, is in course of publication. The letter-press will be by Mr. Haigh, his Royal Highness's equerry, and the illustrations by Mr. Nicholas Chevalier, who accompanied the Duke.

DURING Mr. Norton's short period of leave to England Mr. J. D. Mayne will act as Advocate General at Madras and be a member of the Legislative Council. Mr. P. O'Sullivan will act as Crown Prosecutor and Assistant Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department.

WE learn from the English papers that five new bishoprics in connection with the Church of England will shortly be formed—viz., Heligoland, for North Europe; Rockhampton and Ballarat, for Australia; Lahore, for India; and Ningpo, for China. The question of the proposed bishopric of Madagascar is under consideration.

A PETITION has been put in by Assistant Surgeon Aplin, by his counsel, praying the Madras High Court, in the exercise of the powers vested in them by sec. 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to call for the record of the case which was lately brought by him against Lieutenant O'Grady, of the Horse Artillery, for defamation.

WITH reference to the question of reducing the European forces in India, the "Indian Daily News" has been informed that action has been taken in the matter, with a view to ease the finances of the country. The Supreme Government, it is said, has in contemplation the withdrawal of some of the European troops located in native States, at their special request, unless the whole cost for maintaining them is borne by the Durbars. Besides this, a proposal has been made to reduce also the frontier guards.

THE following (published by the "Englishman") is an extract from a letter, dated Sylhet, 14th instant:—"The country is bristling with troops sent in *slow* haste to drive out the Looshai hill robbers, but they have already returned to their fortresses in the hills!! and, strange to say, have not only carried off a lot of plunder and prisoners, but their own dead and wounded also!! thus making their raid a complete success and giving them courage to come down again by-and-bye, for our troops cannot remain out in the jungles much longer and run the risk of being laid up with fevers, &c."

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. MAGPIE.

H. M. S. MAGPIE, Captain Doughty, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from England, and will now be one of the ships of war under Rear Admiral Cockburn on the East India station.

A LONG PASSAGE.

THE "magnificent, full-powered steamer" Ferdinand de Lesseps arrived at Madras on the 19th inst. She left Gravesend so long ago as the 16th Dec., came through the Suez Canal, and reached Colombo (Ceylon) on the 9th Feb. The passengers to Madras were as follows:—

Captain and Mrs Street and child, Miss Harris, Mr and Mrs Grant and children, Mr Brice, Mr Richards, Mrs Lowers, Captain and Mrs Garton, Messrs Cadey, Morgan, and Agar, Mr Gasper, Mr Bain, Miss Bauthwan, Miss Hart Mr and Mrs Lowder, Mr May, Mr and Mrs Young, Mr Earle, Mrs Carr and children, Miss Buckland, Mr Phillips, Mr Wheatley, Mr Rich, Mr Trevillia, Mr Heatley, Mr Gunsen, Mr Campbell and children, and Mr and Mrs Jersey.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 31.

VICTORIA.—The revenue is £20,000 under the estimate. The harvest has been bad.

The defences have been prepared. The proposition of the Federation Commissioners that the colonies should maintain neutrality during war is generally condemned.

The supply of gold is falling off. The rates for money are unaltered.

SYDNEY.—The Galatea has sailed for the Falkland Islands.

A new Ministry has been selected. A motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was proposed. The Ministerial programme comprises defences, retrenchment, and readjustment of taxation.

Trade is dull.

NEW ZEALAND.—The natives are inactive.

The ship City of Auckland has been burnt in Auckland harbour.

ADELAIDE.—Wheat is abundant, and is selling at 4s. 9d. per bushel, for exporting.

—*Englishman.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 3RD FEBRUARY.

ABOUT seven o'clock yesterday morning, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, Captain C. Fraser, arrived in harbour with the English Mail of the 3rd instant on board. The Sumatra left Suez on the 11th at 11-10 A.M., reached Aden at 5-20 A.M. on the 17th, and resumed her voyage the same day half an hour before noon. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Lewis
Mr Crasier
Mr Turnbull
Major and Mrs Preston and European female servant
Mr Robertson
Mr Gordon
Mr Dillon
Mr and Mrs Little

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Major and Mrs Bannerman
Mr and Mrs Robertson
Mrs Denney
Miss Chase
Dr and Mrs Oldham, two infants and European female servant
Dr and Mrs Dallas, two infants, child, and European female servant.
Mr J C Craig
Mr R J Dodds
Mr G J P yater
Mr W Duncan
Mr C Todd
Mr J G Glen
Mr Bushby
Mr and Mrs Davidson
Colonel and Mrs Oliphant and Miss Oliphant
Captain Inglis
Colonel W Gray
Miss Macdonald
Dr J G Reed
Captain Tucker
Captain Cautley
Miss Peck
Colonel and Mrs Hathwey
Two Misses Hathway
Mrs Cousins
Colonel L B Jones
Lieutenant Shelley
Mr Dymock
Mr and Mrs Cornell
Mr & Mrs Elsmie, infant, European female servant and ayah
Captain Justice
Mrs Wilson
Mrs Moore
Mr and Mrs Purkis
Mr Elmore
Mr Findlay
Mr J Ewart
Mrs Michel's ayah

FROM SUEZ.—One Native.

FROM ADEN.—Colonel Aitken and native man servant; Abdoola and two friends.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MANCHESTER, 3RD FEBRUARY.

At last the English press has spoken out decisively against the rapacity of Prussia. The *Times'* Berlin telegram stating what are the German conditions of peace—Alsace and Lorraine, including Metz, Pondicherry or Cochin China, 20 ships of war, and a pecuniary indemnity of £400,000,000, or, as some say, £240,000,000—has provoked even the leading journal to wrath. The faith of the *Times* in German magnanimity has hitherto withstood the severest trials; but now suddenly it changes its tone, and exclaims that with Metz in German hands no French ruler could sleep securely in the Tuileries. The *Daily News* describes the terms as a menace to all Europe, and declares they would justify resistance "to the last gasp." I do not quite understand the reason for this change in the language of the press. The *Times* says it is chiefly concerned about Metz, but it is well known that Bismarck has meant to have Metz all along. He said openly, after Sedan, "We must have Metz and Strasbourg," yet the *Times* has given the Germans a study though unobtrusive support all through the war up to yesterday morning. Whence, then, this fury? Can it be that, although the *Times* says it thinks little of English interests in the matter, the real grievance is the interference of Prussia to make herself a great naval power and to gain a foothold on the Indian peninsula? It is almost too much to hope that the eyes of Englishmen are at last opened to the danger with which this country is threatened by the possible alliance between France and Prussia to crush Western Europe, and that the most pacific of our Ministers may now suspect now that Bismarck has jockeyed Lord Granville about the Black Sea question, and that the part of "effacement" is really that which this country is expected by the military despots of Germany and Russia to play henceforth in the affairs of Europe. If our Government does see this, and act vigorously, it will have full control over the English people, who are now boiling over with passion at the speechlessness to help France, and their own powerlessness to help France. But soon as Parliament meets, Mr. Gladstone will find himself called upon to state what the foreign policy is and how he intends strengthening the army to support it; and, unless he can count on a majority in favour of intervention to save France from the doom with which she is menaced by Prussia, and instantaneously the Ministry will speedily fall to pieces.

The publication of the terms ascribed to Bismarck has revived the war spirit in France, and made it probable that Gambetta will have a majority in the National Assembly, and become chief of a new Government pledged to continue a struggle in which France might reckon on the sympathy and probably the active support of all the neutral powers except Russia. The cause of the resurrection of warlike feeling in France, after the first shock of the Parisian capitulated was over, is believed to be Jules Favre in negotiating to know that the armistice did not apply to the theatre of war in the west of France. Some attributes to this act of "guilty thoughtlessness" the loss to France of Bourbaki's army. Receiving a message that an armistice had been signed, the War Minister loyally gave effect to it by sending orders to the generals to cease operations. "Make this known to all France" were Favre's own injunctions. The consequence was that Bourbaki made no movement for 48 hours, during which Manteuffel's troops completed the work of surrounding him; and then when the real nature of the armistice became known, it was too late to extricate the French army. Of course, this may be an exaggerated statement of the effect of Favre's neglect; but in any case it was clearly the Foreign Minister's duty to let the Bordeaux Delegation know exactly to what conditions he had pledged France at Versailles. Since September Gambetta has been the real ruler of the country outside the invested capital. He has put new heart and energy into the people, and gained for their cause the respect and sympathy of all Europe; and his indefatigable labours deserved some better return than that France, for whose honour and safety he is chiefly responsible, should be sacrificed without his knowledge by colleagues in Paris who were utterly ignorant of the real state of the country. Jules Favre has acted like a dolt in the whole business. No doubt, Bismarck deceived him as to the critical state of military affairs in the east. The great German states man works by force and fraud more pitilessly and unscrupulously than ever Napoleon did. Favre was kept a prisoner all the time he was in Versailles; and he ought to have refused to pledge France to anything without consulting Gambetta. His excuse perhaps will be that Paris had no food, and that he was forced to accept any terms Bismarck chose to offer. But in that case the Parisians ought to have blown up the forts, opened the gates, and surrendered the city, sacrificing Paris to France, not France to Paris. And, anyhow, he was bound to communicate immediately to Gambetta what he had done, instead of sending him brief orders, as if the War Minister were but an agent delegated to execute the instructions of the Parisians. In its present state, Paris has ceased to lead the country; and there is still ground for hoping that France will prefer being governed by a man of Gambetta's energy and political foresight to submitting with M. Favre to the decrees of Count Bismarck. Dreary as the outlook is at present, the man whose voice is still for war in France shows a higher sense of what makes nations great than the men of cold common sense who prove that France cannot succeed. A great nation cannot be crushed as Germany wishes to crush France; and Europe cannot stand idly by much longer, while the unequal struggle goes on. Meanwhile the question of the moment in France is the strife of political parties for supremacy in the new Assembly. Gambetta's skilful tactics have won him fresh popularity this week, and, having power, he has used it to strike a severe blow at the Bonapartists by making all men who accepted high posts under the Empire ineligible as candidates for the Assembly. You will see, too, that in his latest proclamation he skilfully appeals to the patriotism of the Legitimists, who seem really to prefer a moderate republic to the triumph of their hated rivals, the Orleanists or the Imperialists. The purely national feeling, which is stronger at present with most Frenchmen than any party feeling, is all with M. Gambetta, and at his back he has the force of the Revolution, which sees in him the leader most likely to wage war to the knife against feudalism and divine right. From all these considerations it may be inferred that the war is not over yet, that, on the contrary, the chances are it may become general in Europe before the year is out.

The odd rumour about Pondickerry chiefly concerns you. I do not suppose England would allow France to cede to any other power the limited rights of sovereignty she enjoys over her few remaining possessions in the East Indies. Self-preservation compels us to adopt a Monroe doctrine for India, and to declare that, though we will not seize by force the insignificant possessions of other European states, we will suffer no new power to secure a foothold for aggression in that country.

J. M. M.

ACCOUNTS from Rome state that Teresita Canzio, Garibaldi's only daughter, is dead. She was the daughter of his first wife, the Spanish Creole, Anita, and twin sister of Ricciotti, his youngest son. She is said to have been the favourite child of the General, and an amiable and kind-hearted woman.

IT is more than probable (remarks the *Sentinel*) that the public has not yet heard the last of Mr. Jones, the ingenious clerk who some months ago relieved Messrs. Childers and Baxter of two or three thousand pounds as commutation of an imaginary pension. The case is likely to come shortly before one of our law courts, when Mr. Jones hopes to sustain his claim to the sum in dispute.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 3RD FEBRUARY.

THE symptoms in our money market which I have spoken of for the last week or two continue. Money is getting dearer under the concurrent influences of a lessening supply and a larger demand, and to all appearance the Bank rate will be raised by the time this letter sees the light. The suddenly increased demand for accommodation is to a large extent precautionary, but it is also in a considerable degree legitimate. The capitulation of Paris, independently altogether of the prospect that peace may follow, has set free a current of business that had been held partially in suspense, and has created a fresh and for the moment by no means unimportant trade. The business revived is that connected with Exchange and Bourse transactions mainly, for the interruption of communications and the strict limits imposed an ingress and egress from Paris during the truce are of themselves enough to prevent the regular trade between the French metropolis and England in articles of native production. It is different with bills of exchange and securities. By the investment of Paris a mass of these documents were rendered virtually unnegotiable, and since the owners or holders will to a large extent want money, the opportunity of postal intercourse will be promptly seized to effect realizations. Heavy draughts are anticipated from that cause within the next fortnight. Again, there is little doubt that part at least of the French capital sent over here for safety—estimated vaguely at fifteen millions sterling—will be drawn out by Paris bankers and money-changers for the absolute wants of the local circulation and for replenishing the pockets of the numerous strangers and other residents who had elected to remain when it was supposed that the siege would not last a month, and who of course ran short of funds long before the four months had come to an end. The altogether new trade to which I have alluded is in provisions. Paris held out till she was almost at the end of her stores, and enormous supplies of food are urgently wanted. The Germans have sent in herds of cattle and flocks of sheep; large quantities of miscellaneous articles of food have been accumulated at Havre by private speculators and by benevolent associations, and further stores are now to be poured in by way of Dieppe, to accommodate which the Brighton Railway Company have re-established their line of Newhaven and Dieppe steamers. The line of railway between Paris and Dieppe is re-opened for traffic, and in addition the small river steamers that used to ply on the Seine are taken up for cargoes direct from Havre to the capital. The first effect of these arrangements has been seen in large purchases of grain and flour at Mark Lane, leading to a rise of about 3s. a quarter in wheat, and in similar operations in the colonial produce markets—chiefly sugar—and the provision markets. All this new business creates a demand for money, and there is no hesitation about entering into such business since the passage of actual necessaries of life into Paris is not only not hampered in any way, but is actually encouraged by the Germans, who would otherwise have to find means of feeding Paris themselves.

Whether this partial opening up of trade will be followed by peace and by the return of commerce to those channels that have so long been obstructed, is of course a different question. We have got a truce for 21 days, during which Paris is to be revictualled. A National Assembly is to meet at Bordeaux and no doubt is to be fixed in the interval. The almost [illegible] of both nations the Stock Exchange has [

BOMBAY.

Gogo.—On the 19th inst. a girls' school, established at the expense of Mr. Tribhovundas Ruttonjee Roopjee, a Bombay merchant, was opened at Gogo.

Bai Raj, a Rance of Kattywar, arrived here on Thursday with about seventy-five attendants, and has taken up her residence temporarily in a bungalow in the Girgaum Back Road.

Theft of a Bank-note.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Lucka Fuckeera to receive twelve stripes, for stealing a currency note for Rs. 50, belonging to Mr. Mackinlay.

Alimony.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Bomanjee Sorabjee was charged with refusing to support his wife Awabaee. The magistrate ordered the defendant to pay into Court Rs. 25 a month for the maintenance of the complainant.

Baroda.—We understand that certain property worth about a lac of rupees, belonging to the late Gaekwar, and which was made over to somebody by Bhow Sciudhia, has been by order of H. H. Mulharao siezed. Bhow Scindhia, we are told, is still imprisoned.

The Convict Whitwell.—Dr. Partridge, Surgeon to the House of Correction, has again represented to Government the advisability of at once transferring to England the convict Whitwell. To send him, as has been proposed, to the Neilgherry Hills would, in the opinion of Dr. Partridge, prejudice his health.

The Inquest Regarding Moroba Canoba's Death.—The Coroner's jury met again yesterday afternoon for the inquest on the bodies of the late Mr. Moroba Canoba and his wife. The sepoy Keeka Mitha, formerly in Mr. Moroba's service, and a Marwaree grain-dealer were examined but stated nothing of interest. The inquest was then adjourned. The jury will meet to-day at deceased's bungalow and on Monday at the Coroner's office.

Programme of Music to be played at the Esplanade Band-stand by the band of the 49th (Princess Charlotte of Wales) Regiment this evening :—

March, "Eclipse"	Riviere.
Overture, "William Tell"	Rossini.
Selection, "Norma"	Bellini.
Valse, "Coming thro' the Rye"	Tinney.
Fantasia, "Erin"	Basquit.
Galop, "Postillion"	Zabel.

God save the Queen.

Court Martial.—At an European district court martial assembled at Poona on the 13th February, under the presidency of Major H. S. Anderson, Staff Corps, Private Richard Goodman, of the 1st Battalion 2nd Regiment, was arraigned for absenting himself without leave, for making away with articles of his regimental clothing necessaries, and neglecting and selling the same. He was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days. The sentence has been confirmed by Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding Poona Division.

Theft.—On Thursday, at the Fort Police Court, Charles Dick, a European, who called himself an engineer, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing four rupees in cash, belonging to the proprietor of the Divan Exchange. It appears that on Wednesday evening, about 7 o'clock, accused was standing at the bar of the "Divan." There was a plate near the bar containing cash, and he took some money out of the plate and ran away. An alarm was raised and he was stopped near the New Bank of Bombay. He was made over to the charge of Mr. Inspector Price. The magistrate adjudged him guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Zoroastrian Theatrical Club, as will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, give their second erformance this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, when the newly arranged play of the "Khodabux" will be produced. It is written by a clever pen, and entrusted to experienced hands for execution; and we are assured by those who have witnessed their rehearsals, that the piece abounds in native wit and humour. The play is to be performed in Turkish dress, and scenes have been painted to suit the comedy, for which no expense has been spared. Several original songs in Guzerati and Hindustani have been introduced, and a few of them will be sung by the entire company. A local farce will conclude the evening's entertainment; and as this last piece is not to be repeated, we recommend our native readers not to lose this opportunity of witnessing it.

The Umballa road steamer, of which at one time we heard so much and now hear nothing, was, as our readers my remember, condemned by many judges because of the manner in which it used to "prime." The same defect is now disheartening the friends of the traction engine at Madras. Its trial trip was made last week, but it was found that if put to a greater speed than four and a half miles an hour it primed terribly.—*Pioneer.*

The Government of India has sanctioned a political pension of Rs. 600 a year to Abdool Holsem from the stipend of Rs. 1,265 per annum, enjoyed by his late father Moulvie Abdool Hakeem, a Carnatic stipendiary, the remainder of the pension being resumed by Government.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 21.

The Bombay Strangers' Home.—The Government of India has sanctioned a further grant-in-aid of Rs. 500 for the Strangers' Friend Society for the maintenance of destitute Europeans at the presidency of Bombay, and also Rs. 5,000 for the construction of a work-house in connection therewith.—*Ibid.*

Dr. Gordon, now doing duty at Seroor, comes into Poona on Tuesday next, and will perform Dr. Beatty's duties during his absence on leave.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 24.

The 1st Royals.—We hear that the 1st Royals are to give a return ball to all their friends at Shahjehanpore, and that they are only waiting for the arrival of Colonel Coles from England. He arrived in Bombay about a fortnight ago and was expected daily at Shahjehanpore.—*Ibid.*

The 28th Regiment.—Two wings of H. M.'s 28th Regiment from Khandwa have arrived here, one on the 22nd instant, and the other yesterday. They arrived in Poona by special trains, which reached this station at 8-10 P.M. on each of these days. One wing left for Sholapore at 5-45 P.M. yesterday, and the other wing will leave at the same hour this evening.—*Ibid.*

Mahableshwur.—A letter received from Mahableshwur, yesterday, tells us of such delightful weather there, and of walks, rides, picnics and drives, to the different points of interest, that we are made quite disgusted with our bare, dusty, and increasingly dry and hot station. Every house is let except the very largest and most expensive ones, and people of moderate means, who have delayed securing a house until now, must be content to spend the hot season at Poorundhur or Singhur for there are no cheap houses to be had at Mahableshwur that will suit them. The new Superintendent, Dr. Cruickshank, is in great favour.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING.

The barque Amicus, 560 tons, Captain T. G. Dolbel, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of 6,775 bags of rice, 260 bags of sugar, and 763 bales of gunny bags. She spoke the troopship Calcutta off Goa on the 17th February.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

This year's flower show will open at the Victoria Gardens on Thursday, 16th March.

A SINGULAR CASE OF STABBING.

Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the City of Bombay, was engaged the greater part of the day yesterday in the investigation of a singular case. On the 19th inst., a Mussulman named Futtehkhan Hooseinkhan, a singer, and aged about forty years, jumped into a well in Pinjrapole Street. When taken out he gave a confused account of the cause of his being found in the well. He said to his brother that he had gone to the house of his daughter near the Cowsajee Patell Tank Road, and that a Parsee named Ruttonjee Eyramjee, who had kept his daughter, ordered him away, and, without saying anything further, had Parsee stabbed him in the abdomen three times with a knife. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he stated to Mr. Stephens, the assistant apothecary, that he had been sitting on the wall of the well, that he became giddy and fell in, and had been cut by some broken bottles at the bottom. This statement he made of his own accord. He withdrew this statement afterwards, and said that as he was sitting on the well some one, but who he did not say, had come and stabbed him. There is every reason to believe that the wounds were self-inflicted with a knife, which was found in his bed. He died in the hospital on the 23rd inst.

We hold over the evidence at the inquest.

STATUES FOR ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE GARDEN.

The statues of the Marquis of Wellesley and Lord Cornwallis, which have stood for many years in front of the Town Hall, are being removed to the Elphinstone Circle Garden.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 18th Feb., 1871.
Open 1,258 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	1,29,020	0	11
Merchandize	3,56,664	7	3
Electric Telegraph	1,048	13	6
Earth Trains	3,819	12	0
Total Rs.	4,90,553	1	8
Corresponding week last year open 1,052½ miles ... Total Rs.	5,06,451	4	5
Decrease	15,898	2	9

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

First Sunday in Lent, 26th February 1871.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, 2nd Celebration. Hymn 348.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 82, 288, and 92.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer with Sermon. Hymns 189 and 78.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer with Sermon. Hymns 79 and 82.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion, with Sermon.
6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 73 (Once more the solemn season calls), 328 (O Jesus, Thou art standing), and 83 (O Christ, Who art the Light and Day.)
Collections at each service for church expenses and the poor.
Divine Service every Wednesday and Friday evening in Lent.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, Fort.
[Church of Scotland.]

11 A.M.—Morning service.
6 P.M.—Evening service.
Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Harbour.

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board H. M. S. Auckland, lying near Customs Bunder, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, A. C. F., to commence at eleven o'clock A.M.

JUBBULPORE.

20th February.—The opening of the chord line has upset the arrival and departure of all our trains. Twice during the past week the Bombay train has started without waiting the arrival of the Allahabad train, an awkward thing for any one hurrying down to catch the mail steamer. The G. I. P. keeps better time than the E. I. R. If the former lose an hour, they make it up by increased speed; an hour lost by the latter is lost for ever. What do you think of the train from Jubbulpore, due at Allahabad at midnight, not arriving till a little before 4 o'clock. Glorious weather here still, a blessing to the large number of fresh troops passing through on their way up-country. The last batch of the 65th passed up yesterday. The station is commanded *pro tem* by Colonel Young, R.A., in the absence of General Forrest on inspection duty.—*Pioneer.*

MILITARY AMENITIES.

(*Englishman*).

They (Sir Colin Campbell and Harry Smith) were men whom soldiers followed and trusted in, and—if my censorial friends will forgive me—very properly made allowance for their shocking bad language. Soldiers very soon come to understand the character of their chiefs. On one occasion Sir Colin rode up to the regiment I was then in, and commenced blackguarding us all, officers and men, for some fault, real or imaginary, which we had committed—at all events in his eyes. In the midst of a volley of abuse he paused for breath, when a stalwart Highlander in the ranks exclaimed aloud, but quite coolly, to his comrade "Eh! Jock, the auld man's madder than ever to-day!" The abuse was stopped, and Sir Colin rode off laughing. But I have known of the great Campbell showing want of politeness to no less a personage than his own Adjutant General, and even that high functionary submitted. Sir Colin had given an order which the Adjutant General had forgotten to have inserted in the Divisional Order Books. The old man was furious at the omission, and was complaining in the roundest of terms to the A. G. of his neglect, when the latter with a view to pacify him commenced, "But my dear Sir Colin"—"Your what?" roared the afterwards Baron of Clyde, "Who the devil made me your dear Sir Colin?" This was decidedly not polite, but the Adjutant General, actually submitted to it. The Colonel of one of the Highland regiments, however, once "put down" Sir Colin in a polite and effective manner. Sir Colin in his anxiety to make his Highland Brigade the "crack" Brigade in the Crimea, was perpetually bullying commanding officers of regiments, and interfering in matters of detail which it was their province, not his, to look after. One day the old gentleman walked on to a regimental parade ground without having given any notice, and commenced going down the ranks of the companies and finding fault with everything. "Where's the Colonel?" he called out—"not here of course, in his tent asleep I warrant." Colonel A—— was a very lazy man, and very apt to leave the parade sometimes to the Major. But on this occasion he was on parade and close behind Sir Colin, who not seeing him at last yelled out, "Who the devil commands this regiment?" Colonel A., who was a broad Scotchman, and as cool as his climate, quietly, but audibly enough rejoined, "Weel, that's difficult to say, Sir Colin—sometimes *you* and sometimes *me*." Sir Colin walked away without remark, and there was no General Court Martial. A. N. X. says that he never went on parade when Sir Henry Smith or Sir Charles Napier were in command "without letting out a reef" in his sword belt. I am glad to find that he had no cause to "Gilbert" his sword, as he expresses it, or to hand it to the adjutant and go to his quarters under arrest. I do not recommend turning the cheek to the smiter, except in the fashion I have just described or in the way a private soldier (B. C.) once did. The letters B. C., I may mention for the benefit of the unenlightened reader, have nothing to do in this case with the Christian era. They are military symbols meant to express that the individual whose name they are placed against, and upon whose breast I may say they are also branded, is a bad character. There was a colonel of a certain regiment whose habit it was, on any of his men becoming so distinguished, of having a full parade and marching the disgraced one up and down the ranks which were formed in line at open order. During this perambulatory process, it was also the colonel's custom to call the men's attention to the culprit, not as an example to be profited by, but as a character to be shunned. Upon one occasion he had to operate upon a notable offender. It was a case of flogging, which the culprit bore with perfect stoicism. After receiving his fifty lashes, his skin had hardly been cut by the cat, and evidently feeling proud of this, he exclaimed in the square before putting on his shirt, "There is a fine bit of Irish leather for you, my boys." The colonel did not pretend to notice the remark, but formed line at once, and marched the ruffian up and down the ranks as usual, previous to sending him off to hospital. The march was accompanied by various edifying remarks from the colonel, calling the attention of the different companies to their disgraced comrade and enumerating his many offences "habitual drunkenness"—"insubordination," &c., &c. Private Thomas Atkins, with his coat thrown loosely over his arm, the way in which men owing to the wounds on their backs were allowed to march away from the flogging triangles, walked leisurely down the ranks, carefully examining each man as if he himself were the general on an inspection parade. At last the promenade was concluded, and Mr. Atkins emerged from between the two ranks. "Remarkable fine body of men, colonel," he exclaimed, addressing that officer in a most patronising manner, "highly gratified I assure you. Dismiss them." Although the colonel became petrified with astonishment, Captain A. N. X. will hardly deny that Private Atkins's manner of resenting the colonel's rudeness in marching him down the ranks was more polite and in better taste than had he thrown his coat upon the ground or "let out a reef" in his pantaloons and handed them to the adjutant.

In case of further letters accusing me of defending the coarse language and bullying manners of the old school of officers, I wish it to be understood that I highly disapproved of them, but I disapprove of making an ass of myself also by losing my temper and my commission, because an irate commander got choleric and forgot his good manners. I have also my own opinion as to who disgraces Her Majesty's uniform, the man who loses his temper on parade and forgets himself, or the man who preserves his equanimity without losing his self-respect.

But if you want to give Rolands for Olivers, I could point out to an Addiscombeite and A. N. X. that there are several ways in which you can repay a C. O. that bullies you. Some of these I may mention in another letters as this one is too long already, but I may mention one that was very common of old—give him a nick-name. I was commanded by certain gallant warriors who for certain characteristics and peculiarities were known respectively as "Stingy Jack," "Funks," "Blazes," and one whose name was "Jeremiah Murphy" as "Lamentation Spuds." Of course to make this military amenity effective you must let the cognomens be widely known, especially amongst the girls of the period, who are sure to chaff the C. O. on the subject. Pendennis, Major.

Mr. Cook, the excursionist, states that improved carriages are being built for the Rhenish railways, which will greatly add to the convenience of travellers to Italy

Miss Helen Kirk, who was immensely popular in almost every town in Scotland by her admirable rendering of Scotish songs and ballads, died in Glasgow on Monday.

An enterprising young farmer, always on the watch for information, indeed, an enthusiast in his profession, ordered Rain upon the *Mown Grass*, and found it was—Sermons!

THE NATIVE PRESS OF BOMBAY.

(*Pioneer.*)

For members of a "gagged press," the Western papers of last week were remarkably lively, and must have afforded a very amusing task to the official transcriber. We will give a few specimens, neither better nor worse than the general run, as evidences as to how plainly a man may contrive to speak when "gagged," how freely a "fearing and trembling" pen may flow. *Native Opinion*, to begin with, seizes upon the Contagious Diseases' Act and demands its abolition. It has heard something about it, it says, and disbelieves in its efficacy. The sole argument that it advances, however, is that it outrages the modesty of women (of a class by the bye who are popularly supposed to have bartered that commodity away beforehand), and "humanity itself." After quoting a case of mistaken identity lately occurring in Calcutta, the writer says that the Government has now "ample *data* to see how mischievous the measure has proved." Then the *Mitrodaya* takes up the old grievance of a "helpless disarmed population," and after taunting the Government in various ways with respect to the Arms Act, mourns over the hapless lot of a population exposed to the "ravages of wild beasts." This is indeed quite a stock subject of vernacular journalistic vituperation. The curious thing is that, although almost written to death, the writers on the matter know so very little about it. For example, they appear ignorant of, or else wilfully ignore, the fact that the chief haunts of the larger *carnivora* are in native territory, where men not only do go armed, but apparently delight in going about all over arms.

After wading through several extracts, each one falling foul of something or another Governmental, we at last light upon a poor little plum of praise anent the appointment of a native to the Bombay shrievalty. After that we come upon a perfect of nest scarificators, written for the benefit of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who has just completed a two months' tour in Kattiawar and Guzerat. The *Mitra*, a Surat paper, we assume, says it doesn't see what good the gubernatorial visit did to *that* city. The people went to see the *tumashas*, and so lost their wages. There was also money spent in municipal illuminations, and all they got for it was an "empty pageant." His Excellency did not inquire into the state of trade or of the people, or of the commerce of the place, and its decline or the behaviour of the officials, and so forth. He only held durbars and *levees* and received *nuzzer nas* and addresses. He had better have attended to the people's condition and striven to improve it—but, says the *Mitra*, he didn't. Moreover, he did not dress differently from his staff, as he ought to have done, so people did not know him. Other papers adopt the same tone. They declare that these tours cause much expense to the "wretched, poverty-stricken ryots, already groaning under a cruel burden of taxation," &c., that they are unwelcome to the chieftains, and only undertaken to gratify a barbarous love of pomp, and so forth. But at the end of all, we find another journal giving these same tours its unqualified approval, and citing various advantages arising from them, which added to the fact that chiefs and citizens in endless addresses expressed the same views in the most fervid terms, renders opinion on the question rather conflicting. Then the *Chabuk* gets a very fair "pull" in asking why gambling should be severely punished in the case of natives who play at cards and dice, while *solo loyne* bet unchallenged at races, billiards, and cricket. Then an Ahmedabad paper descends upon the lady who superintends the local native girls' school, and, to say the least of it, treats her with a good deal of frankness. One flick is really charming. "She," it says, "exacts salaams and marks of respect from the others (presumably the pupils), *a practice very common with lote-bred Europeans.*"

THE ARMISTICE CONVENTION.

The following is a translation of the full text of the Convention between Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre, transmitted by the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Berlin :—

Article I.—A general armistice over all the line of military operations in course of execution between the German and the French armies shall begin for Paris on this very day, and for the Departments within the term of three days. The duration of the armistice shall be for twenty-one days, dating from to-day; so that, unless it shall be renewed, the armistice will terminate on the 19th February, at noon. The belligerent armies will preserve their respective positions, which will be separated by a line of demarcation. This line will commence from Pont l'Evêque on the coast of the Department of Calvados, and be continued upon Lignières, in the north-east of the Department of the Mayenne, passing between Brioune and Fromental. Touching the Department of the Mayenne at Lignières, it will follow the limit which separates that Department from the Departments of the Orne and of the Sarthe, to the north of Moramnes, and will be continued in such a way as to leave in German occupation the Departments of the Sarthe, Indre-et-Loire, Loir-et-Cher, Loiret, and Yonne, as far as a point at which, to the east of Quarrèles-Tombes, the Departments of the Côte d'Or, the Nièvre, and the Yonne touch each other. Setting out from this point the tracing of the line will be reserved for an understanding which shall take place as soon as the contracting parties shall be informed as to the actual situation of the military operations which are being executed in the Departments of the Côte d'Or, of the Doubs, and of the Jura. In any case the line will pass through the territory composed of these three departments, leaving, to German occupation the departments situated to the north, and to the French army those situated to the south of this territory. The Departments of the North and of the Pas de Calais, the fortresses of Givet and Langres, with the territory which surrounds them to a distance of ten kilomètres, and the peninsula of Havre as far as a line drawn from Etretat in the direction of St. Romain, will remain outside the limits of the German occupation. The two belligerent armies and their advanced posts on either side will remain at a distance of at least ten kilometres from the lines drawn to separate their positions. Each of the two armies reserves for itself the right of maintaining its authority in the territory that it occupies, and of employing the means which the commanders may judge necessary to attain that end. The armistice applies equally to the naval forces of the two countries, adopting the meridian of Dunkerque as the line of demarcation, to the west of which the French fleet will remain, and to the east of which, so soon as they can be warned, will withdraw the German ships of war which find themselves in Western waters. The captures which are made after the conclusion, and before the notification, of the armistice, will be restored, as well as the prisoners who may be taken in the interval indicated. The military operations in the territory of the Departments of Doubs, Jura, and Côte-de'Or, as well as the siege of Belfort, shall continue independently of the armistice, until an agreement shall be arrived at regarding the line of demarcation—the tracing of which through the three departments mentioned has been reserved for an ulterior understanding.

Article II.—The armistice thus agreed upon has for its object to permit the Government of National Defence to convoke an Assembly, freely elected, which will pronounce upon the question whether the war shall be continued, or on what conditions peace shall be made. The Assembly will meet in the city of Bordeaux. Every facility will be given by the commanders of the German armies for the election and the meeting of the deputies who will compose that Assembly.

Article III.—There shall be immediately surrendered to the German Army by the French military authorities all the forts forming the perimeter of the exterior defence of Paris, as well as their material of war. The communes and the houses situated outside the perimeter or between the forts, may be occupied by the German troops as far as a line to be drawn by military commissioners. The ground between this line and the fortified *enceinte* of the city of Paris will be interdicted to the armed forces of the two sides. The manner of surrendering the forts, and the drawing of the line already mentioned, will form the object of a protocol to be annexed to the present Convention.

Article IV.—During the armistice the German army shall not enter the city of Paris.

Article V.—The *enceinte* shall be disarmed of its guns, the carriages of which will be transported into the forts designated for that purpose by a Commissioner of the German Army.

Article VI.—The garrisons (Army of the Line, Mobile Guard, and Marines) of the forts and of Paris shall be prisoners of war, excepting a division of 12,000 men, which the military authorities in Paris will preserve for service inside the city. The troops who are prisoners of war shall lay down their arms, which will be collected in the places designated, and given up according to arrangements made by a Commissioner in the usual manner. These troops shall remain in the interior of the city, of which they will not be allowed to pass the *enceinte* during the armistice. The French authorities bind themselves to take care that every individual belonging to the Army and to the Mobile Guard shall remain in the interior of the town. The officers of the captured troops shall be designated in a list to be delivered to the German authorities; and at the expiration of the armistice all the combatants belonging to the army confined in Paris will have to constitute themselves prisoners of war to the German army if before that time peace is not concluded. The officers made prisoners will retain their arms.

Article VII.—The National Guard will retain its arms. It will be charged with the protection of Paris and the maintenance of order. The same will be the case with the gendarmerie and the assimilated troops employed in the municipal service, such as the Republican Guard, the Douaniers, and the Pompiers—the whole of this category not exceeding 3,600 men. All the corps of Francs-tireurs shall be dissolved by ordinance of the French Government.

Article VIII.—Immediately after the signature of these presents, and before the taking possession of the forts, the Commander-in-Chief of the German armies will give every facility to the Commissioners whom the French Government will send, whether in the departments or abroad, to take steps for the revictualling, and to bring to the city the commodities which are destined for it.

Article IX.—After the surrender of the forts, and after the disarmament of the *enceinte* and of the garrison, stipulated in Articles 5 and 6, the revictualling of Paris will be effected freely by transit upon the railroads and the rivers. The provisions intended for this revictualment shall not be drawn from the districts occupied by the German troops; and the French Government engages itself to obtain provisions outside of the line of demarcation which surrounds the position of the German armies, except in the case of an authorisation to the contrary effect given by the commander of the latter.

Article X.—Every person wishing to quit the city of Paris must be furnished with regular permits delivered by the French military authority, and submitted to the visa of the German authorities. Free passes will be granted, in right of their position, to candidates, to the provincial deputations, and to the Deputies to the Assembly. The free movement of the persons who have received the authorisation indicated will be permitted only between six in the morning and six in the evening.

Article XI.—The city of Paris shall pay a municipal contribution of war amounting to two hundred millions francs. This payment must be effected before the 15th day of the armistice—the mode of payment to be determined by a mixed German and French Commission.

Article XII.—During the armistice nothing shall be taken away from the public objects of value which may serve as pledges for the recovery of the war contributions.

Article XIII.—The transport into Paris of arms, of munitions, or of articles entering into their manufacture, is forbidden during the term of the armistice.

Article XIV.—Immediate steps shall be taken for the exchange of all prisoners of war made by the French army since the commencement of the war. For this end the French authorities will hand, as promptly as possible, nominal lists of the German prisoners of war to the German military authorities at Amiens, at Le Mans, at Orleans, and at Vesoul. The liberation of the German prisoners of war will be effected upon the points nearest to the frontier. The German authorities will deliver in exchange, on the same points and in the briefest possible time, to the French military authorities, a like number of French prisoners of war of corresponding grades. The exchange will extend to civil prisoners, such as captains of ships of the German merchant navy, and the civilian French prisoners who have been interned in Germany.

Article XV.—A postal service for letters, not sealed, will be organised between Paris and the Departments, through the medium of the head-quarters at Versailles. In faith of which the undersigned have appended to the present Convention their signatures and their seals.

PROCLAMATION OF M. GAMBETTA.

The following proclamation of M. Gambetta, dated the 31st ult., has been published, at Bordeaux :—

"Citizens,

"The foreigner has inflicted upon France the most cruel injury which she has had to suffer in this accursed war, in the unmeasured chastisement of the errors and weaknesses of a great people. Paris the impregnable, forced and vanquished by famine, could no longer hold in check the German hordes. On the 28th of January she succumbed. The city remains still intact as a last homage, which has been wrested by the power of moral grandeur from the barbarians. The forts alone have been surrendered to the enemy. Paris, however, in falling has given to France by her heroic sacrifices during five months of privation and suffering time to appeal to her children to find arms and to form armies, still young, but powerful and determined, and to whom up to the present steadiness has only been wanting, which can only be acquired by time. Thanks to Paris, if we are determined to act as resolute patriots, we hold in our hands all that is necessary to avenge her and to deliver us. But as if our ill-fortune had resolved to crush us, something more sinister and painful than the fall of Paris has come upon us. Unknown to us, while informing us, and without consulting us, an armistice has been signed, of which we have but too late learned the guilty thoughtlessness which surrenders to the Prussian troops departments occupied by our soldiers, and imposes upon us the obligation to remain inactive for three weeks, in order to convoke a National Assembly in the sad circumstances in which our country finds itself. We have demanded an explanation from Paris, and have kept silence while awaiting, before addressing you the promised arrival of a member of the Government, to whom we had determined to remit our powers as members of the delegate Government. We were willing thus to obey in order to give a proof of moderation and good faith, and in order to fulfil our duty, which consists in not leaving our posts until we have been relieved of them, and also to prove to all friends and adversaries by our examples that democracy is at once the greatest of all political parties, and also the most scrupulous of Governments. Nobody, however, has come from Paris, and we must act and at any price upset the perfidious calculations of the enemies of France. Prussia reckons on the armistice. Prussia hopes that the National Assembly, convoked after successive defeats and while the dreadful impression of the fall of Paris prevails, will be necessarily trembling and ready to accept a shameful peace. It rests with you that these calculations should fail, that the means prepared to crush the spirit of resistance should lead to a contrary result. Let us establish a school of instruction for our young troops, let us employ these three weeks in preparing and pushing on with more ardour than ever the organisation of defence and of war. Instead of a reactionary and cowardly assembly of which the foreigner dreams, let us summons a really national and republican one, which desires peace if peace secures honour, rank, and integrity to our country, but which would also be determined to wage war and to be ready for anything rather than assist at the assassination of France.

"Frenchmen! Let us think of our fathers who bequeathed to us France, compact and indivisible. Let us not alienate our inheritance into the hands of barbarians. Who would sign it? Not you, Legitimists, who have so boldly fought beneath the banners of the Republic to defend the territory of the ancient kingdom of France. Nor you, descendants of the citizens of 1789, whose masterpiece it was to seal the old provinces into an indissoluble union; and it is not we, the working men of the towns, whose intelligence and generous patriotism have always been the representatives of France in her strength and unity as a people initiating modern liberty; nor you, labouring men of the country who have never withheld your blood in defence of the revolution to which you owe your property in land, and the dignity of citizens. No! Not one Frenchman will be found to sign this infamous pact. The foreigner will be deceived. He will be compelled to relinquish the idea of mutilating France, because we are all inspired by the same love for our mother country, and we are animated by defeats. We shall again become strong, and we shall expel the foreigner. To achieve this sacred object we must devote our hearts, our wills, and our lives. We must all rally round the Republic, and above all prove our calmness and firmness of soul. Let us have neither passions nor weaknesses. Let us simply swear as free men to defend, before and against everybody, France and the Republic. To arms! To arms! Long live France! Long live the Republic, one and indivisible!

"Leon Gambetta."

The proclamation is followed by a decree, dated the 31st of January, convoking the electors for the 8th of February. Another decree dated the 31st of January, is preceded by the following considerations :—

"Whereas it is just that all the accomplices of the régime which commenced by the crime of the 2nd December, to terminate by the capitulation of Sedan, bequeathing to France ruin and invasion, should be momentarily struck by the same political downfall as the dynasty, which is for ever cursed, and of which they were the guilty instruments whereas it is the necessary consequence of the responsibility which they have incurred in aiding and taking part with the ex-Emperor's connivance in the accomplishment of the various acts of his Government which have placed the country in danger."

The decree then proceeds to enact that all who from the 2nd December, 1851, until the 4th September, 1870, have accepted the functions of Minister, Senator, Councillor of State, and Prefets, cannot any longer be representatives of the people in the National Assembly. The decree also declares ineligible for election to the National Assembly all persons who, from the 2nd December, 1851, until the 4th September, 1870, have accepted official candidatures, and whose names appear in the lists of candidates recommended by the Préfets to the suffrages of the electors and who have been described in the official *Moniteur* either as candidates of the Government or Administration, or as official candidates. A third decree prescribes the electoral arrangements. There will be but one day's voting commencing at 7 a.m. and closing at 7 p.m. Every elector will vote at the chief town of the canton by a ticket inscribed with the names of the candidates for whom he votes. Nevertheless the Prefect may, under certain circumstances, divide the canton into two or three circumscriptions. In this case the vote for each of the sections will be taken in the commune which shall be specially indicated. The members of the familiee which have reigned over France since 1789 are declared ineligible. The persons comprised in one of the two first categories of Art. 79 of the law of the 15th and 16th March, 1849, and in the regulations of Art. 31 of the same law also, cannot be elected as representatives of the people. The decrees are signed by all the members of the Delegate Government.

OCCUPATION OF THE PARIS FORTS.

On Tuesday, Jan 31, the *Telegraph's* correspondent wrote from Versailles :—"The work of occupying the fortresses was proceeded with very quietly; there was no undue exultation on the part of the Germans, nor were there any signs of anger. In addition to the 46th Regiment several batteries of artillery entered Fort Valérien. The keys were delivered up by a captain and sub-officer of artillery of the line and an officer of Mobiles. They accompanied the Prussian officer in command over the whole range of buildings, barracks, stables, and magazines. One or two houses had been burnt by shells. Later in the evening field artillery and infantry took up a line outside the *enceinte*. The heavy guns pointed against the Prussian positions were elevated to such a degree that holes had to be dug in the ground in order that the trail might be sufficiently depressed. The dismounting of the guns on the *enceinte* is being proceeded with. Meantime the Prussian line outside the rampart is being constituted with despatch, and will be held strongly, at least till the *enceinte* guns are dismounted."

DESTRUCTION OUTSIDE PARIS.

A communication from Versailles of Tuesday's date, January 31, says :—"The gorse wood from the Windmill Battery to Saint Cloud is on fire. The factories are at work in Puteaux. A good deal of dropping fire was going on in Paris about four P.M. Very few French have come out. Those that have are gaunt, hungry-looking, and clamorous for food. St. Cloud and Garches are utterly destroyed. Vaucresson is much injured. Under the fire the houses were untouched, except those purposely demolished at the beginning of the investment. The people continue to reside close up to the plateau on which the hill of Valérien stands. The whole country between the lines, with the exception of some few shattered places, is a howling wilderness."

CHANZY'S ARMY.

The *Standard* correspondent, writing from Nantes, where he arrived from Bordeaux, on the 30th January, says that Chanzy is far stronger than he was at Le Mans, and that he has received a large additional number of guns. He states that an army is being formed at Bourges, and that men are being sent from the camps to the armies as fast as the railway can transport them, their places being filled by the new levies. In the course of last week 250,000 rifles and 300 pieces of artillery complete arrived at Bordeaux. At Marseilles 100 guns are ready to be sent to the front as soon as harness shall arrive, and the foundries are turning out three batteries a day. Altogether, it is calculated that at the expiration of the armistice the field artillery will be increased by 700 pieces. A correspondent at Havre tells a similar tale. He says that General Loysel "has been racing against time. Three weeks more will enable him to win the race." From another source it is said that the army of General Loysel has much improved in efficiency, particularly as regards cavalry, commissariat, and artillery. Of field guns he now possesses 100.

FORTUNE-MAKING IN FRANCE.

At Arlon, the first frontier town in Belgium, says a letter from Longwy, the war has not injured everybody. It was a dull, dead little place; now it is an active centre of commerce for the transport of commodities across the French frontier, evading alike the customs of France and the Zollverein. "I have met a number of merchants who assure me there is plenty of money in France whenever there is business to be done. I am told there are 50,000 German traders now in France in the track of the armies, all coining money. To-day one told me, 'I bought at Metz 30,000 hides of the horses eaten there by the garrison at 10s.6d. each, and sold them again directly to Hamburg for 16s. 6d.' Another tells me he is supplying the German armies with Bradford made blankets weighing 42lbs. each by the 5,000, costing 3s. delivered free at Ostend, and sold to the Prussian Government for 15s, smuggled across the Belgian frontier free of all duties. Cigars are supplied by the million on still more profitable terms."

FRENCH RESISTANCE.

The *Echo du Nord*, alluding to the protest of the Municipal Council of Bordeaux, says that the summons to resistance issued by the councillors is an encroachment upon the powers of the future Constituent Assembly, which alone must decide whether the war is to be continued or peace to be made. The *Echo* states that its sympathies are in favour of peace. Several meetings have already been held in the north to draw up a list of candidates for the elections. The *Propagateur de Lille* says that the despatch of M. Gambetta to the Prefects was posted up at Douai, but was afterwards taken down by order of the sous-préfet.

Public opinion in Lyons is strongly in favour of refusing any territorial cession. The following is the text of an address issued by the Municipal Council of Lyons :—"Inasmuch as peace would be for the Republic an act of suicide, and a disgrace so long as the enemy tramples upon the soil of our country, and as war to the uttermost is the only means of safety, the commune of Lyons is determined to take every measure required by the common danger, and urges the Government to prosecute the national defence with renewed zeal and energy. The commune would cease to support the Government the day that it consented to the dismemberment of France. Convinced that the march of events renders Lyons the true centre of resistance, the commune urges the delegation to establish itself in Lyons, in order to watch more efficiently over the supreme effort which is to save the country."

The letter of the Bordeaux correspondent of the *Daily News*, written before the great meeting in the theatre there had been held, and conveying the writer's impressions of the spontaneous feeling of a larger class of the inhabitants than would be found at public meetings, contains the following report :—"As far as I can at present judge, the news is received in Bordeaux with philosophic resignation. Although it is Sunday I see no groups in the streets. In the Café Richelieu I noticed National Guards and Mobiles who looked most jolly over their cards and dominoes, and could not conceal their delight at the prospect of fighting being over." But this correspondent testifies to the intensity of patriotic grief in individuals. "I have myself seen in some public offices a great deal of sobbing. People squeeze my hand, and cannot trust themselves to speak." The absence of all mention of the capitulation in M. Jules Favre's despatch to M. Gambetta is noted; but a Bordeaux correspondent gives us a fact within his own knowledge, that the omission was not that of M. Favre but of the Bordeaux Government, which could not bring itself to proclaim the hateful truth in all its harshness.

A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, who has since the beginning of the war traversed the departments occupied by the Germans in various directions, and has had intercourse with people of all classes, states that during the last two months the national confidence has been gradually giving way.

Proclamations have been issued by the Municipality and the Prefecture of Marseilles, and have had a good effect. The newspapers are unanimous in recommending order and advising the inhabitants to abstain from all attempts at disturbance. There have been no manifestations in the streets.

THE DISTRESS IN FRANCE.

(*Globe*, Feb. 3.)

Up to last evening the subscriptions at the Mansion-house towards the fund for the relief of the distressed people in Paris and other parts of France, especially within what until the last few days was the zone of investment, amounted to about £17,000, including £4,800 which is immediately available, but not actually paid in, and exclusive of the sums received at the various banking houses. Yesterday alone nearly £6,000 was received by the Lord Mayor, and upwards of £3,000 on the previous day. Included in the former sum a was donation of £1,000 voted yesterday by the governor and company of the Bank of England at their weekly court, and also £500 presented by Mrs. Lyne Stephens. A gentleman also, who stated that he was formerly a resident in Paris, paid in £400 in aid of the fund. The London and Westminster Bank voted £300 yester

Mr. TREVELYAN'S MOTION ON ARMY REFORM.

We understand that Mr. Trevelyan intends, as early as possible in the session, to bring forward two resolutions in the House of Commons: one declaring that the system of purchasing Commissions in the army should be abolished; and the other that the existing arrangements at the Horse Guards are unsatisfactory and stand in need of reform. These resolutions will, we believe, be seconded by Mr. W. E. Price, the member for Tewkesbury, whose experience as an officer in a line regiment, and afterwards as the commander of companies in the Militia and Volunteers, has made him familiar with the various branches of the service. The system of military reorganization which Mr. Trevelyan recommends has been stated in outline in the letters from his pen which have appeared in our columns. But it will probably be deemed respectful and expedient to wait until the Government scheme is produced before proposing any other plan. The supporters of Army Reform in the House of Commons will, however, strenuously protest in Parliament, and, if necessary, by an organized movement throughout the country, against the nation being called upon to incur any additional burthens until the command of the army is taken out of the hands in which it at present lies.—*Daily News*, Jan. 30.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Feb. 3.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 3RD FEBRUARY.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Cox to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Charles Aloysius Scott Murray to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robert, Earl of Roden, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1871.

The Honourable Bernard Edward Barnaby Fitz-Patrick to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Murray. Dated 4th February, 1871.

5th Lancers—Quartermaster-Sergeant Douglas Shawe, from the 17th Lancers, to be Quartermaster, vice Charles Wooden, V. C., who retires upon half-pay. Dated 4th February, 1871.

13th Hussars—Major FitzRoy Donald Maclean to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Soame Gambier Jenyns, C.B., who retires upon half-pay, receiving a portion of the difference between the former and present value of Cavalry Commissions. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Captain Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke to be Major, by purchase, vice Maclean. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Lieutenant Richard James Agar Webb to be Captain, by purchase, vice Clarke. Date 4th February, 1871.

Cornet John Kinder Spilling to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Webb. Dated 4th February, 1871.

14th Hussars—Cornet Thomas Horsfall Heaton Garrett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Bryan Cooke Yarborough, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Richard Garth, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Garrett. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain Henry Hardinge Denne Stracey to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice the Honourable Hugh Annesley, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Ensign and Lieutenant Inigo Richmond Jones to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Stracey. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Ensign Lord Albert Charles Seymour, from the 43rd Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jones. Dated 4th February, 1871.

2nd Foot—Captain William Clarke, from half-pay late 73rd Foot, to be Captain, vice Charles Squirl, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 4th February, 1871.

3rd Foot—Lieutenant John Meredith Douglas Lewes has been permitted to receive the value of his Commission on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 4th February, 1871.

5th Foot—Ensign F. T. Goodbridge has been permitted to receive the value of his Commission on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 4th February, 1871.

6th Foot—Staff-Surgeon Francis John Shortt to be Surgeon, vice George Edwin Gains, deceased. Dated 4th February, 1871.

7th Foot—Paymaster and Honorary Captain Augustus Spiller, from the 56th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice H. F. Emly, deceased. Dated 4th February, 1871.

11th Foot—Ensign Thomas Holbrow Goldney has been permitted to receive the value of his Commission on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 4th February, 1871.

15th Foot—Ensign Charles Cecil Baker has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 4th February, 1871.

24th Foot—Captain Henry Burmester Pulleine to be Major, by purchase, vice Edmund Watkin Kent, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Lieutenant Albert Frank Adams to be Captain, by purchase, vice Pulleine. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Ensign Charles D'Aguilar Pope to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Adams. Dated 4th February, 1871.

George John Scarlett Toler, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Pope. Dated 4th February, 1871.

26th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alfred Henry Ratigan to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice George Edward Dobson, M.B., whose appointment, as stated in the Gazette of 11th October, 1870, has been cancelled. Dated 4th February, 1871.

30th Foot—Captain Michael Clare Garsia, from the 56th Foot, to be Captain, vice O. W. Braine, who exchanges. Dated 4th February, 1871.

31st Foot—Arthur Sutherland Reynolds, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Edward Thornborough Parker Shewen, who retires. Dated 4th February 1871.

43rd Foot—Ensign George St. John Coltburst to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Henry Neville Sherbrooke, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Joseph Granville Stuart Goff, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lord A. C. Seymour, appointed to the Scots Fusilier Guards. Dated 4th February, 1871.

James Arthur Strachan, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Coltburst. Dated 5th February, 1871.

45th Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Frederic William Lloyd Hodder, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomas Wood, M.D., appointed to the Staff. Dated 4th February, 1871.

46th Foot—Staff Surgeon William Henry Price to be Surgeon, vice Robert Speedy, deceased. Dated 4th February, 1871.

54th Foot—Captain Philip Herbert Elliot, from half-pay, late Military Train, to be Captain, vice Thomas Bunbury Eames, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Lieutenant Milenon Edgar to be Captain, by purchase, vice P. H. Elliot, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Ensign Charles Boyd to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Edgar. Dated 4th February, 1871.

56th Foot—Captain Ollyett Woodhouse Braine, from the 30th Foot, to be Captain, vice M. C. Garsia, who exchanges. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Paymaster and Honorary Major Luke Fitzgerald Bernard, from the late Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Captain Augustus Spiller, transferred to the 7th Foot. Dated 4th February, 1871.

58th Foot—Ensign Colin Birnie Robert Troup has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his Commission. Dated 4th February, 1871.

74th Foot—Major Charles David Cuninghame Ellis, from half-pay, late 60th Foot, to be Major, vice Leonard H. Lloyd Irby, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Captain Robert Frederic Martin to be Major, by purchase, vice C. D. C Ellis, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Lieutenant Thomas Colville to be Captain by purchase, vice Martin. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Ensign George Kirwan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Colvil e. Dated 4th February, 1871.

77th Foot—Ensign Henry Doveton Hutchinson has been permitted to receive the value of his Commission, on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 4th February, 1871.

88th Foot—Ensign Frederick Augustus Remmington has been permitted to receive the value of his Commission, on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 4th February, 1871.

91st Foot—Captain Horatio Gordon Robley, from half-pay, late 68th Foot, to be Captain, vice Stewart Hervey Bruce, who retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 4th February, 1871.

97th Foot—Lieutenant John Arbuthnot Lindsey Bucknall to be Captain by purchase, vice Thomas Candler Wharton, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Ensign Reginald Robert Lousada to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bucknall. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Rifle Brigade—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Maguire, from half-pay late 60th Foot, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hercules Walker-Mylin, promoted half-pay Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Captain and Brevet-Major George Smyth Windham to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Maguire, who retires. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Lieutenant Wilmot Grant to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet-Major Windham. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Ensign Percy Graham Hill to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Grant. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Henry Cator Bowles, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hill. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Minty, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Julius Wiles, promoted on the Staff. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Medical Department—Assistant-Surgeon Julius Wiles, from the 85th Brigade, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice Francis John Shortt, appointed to the 6th Foot. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Norton Hoysted to be Staff-Surgeon, vice William Henry Price, appointed to the 46th Foot. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Assistant-Surgeon Thomas Wood, M.D., from the 45th Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Frederic William Lloyd Hodder, M.B., appointed to the 45th Foot. Dated 4th February, 1871.

Control Department, Supply and Transport Sub-Department—G. H. Stonhouse, Gent., from the Quartermaster General's Office, to be Assistant Commissary. Dated 12th January, 1871.

Assistant-Commissary H. Malcouronne, from half-pay, to be Assistant-Commissary. Dated 1st February, 1871.

Chaplain's Department—Chaplain of the Fourth Class the Rev. J. Arden Bayley, B.A., to be Chaplain of the Third Class. Dated 1st January, 1871.

BREVET.

Captain and Brevet-Major A. A. Douglas, retired upon full-pay, Royal Marines, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the provisions of the Order in Council of November, 1858. Dated 1st March, 1870.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Edward Charles Grant, 60th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 28th December, 1870.

Ensign and Assistant-Commissary John Gray, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 27th September, 1870.

To have the honorary rank of Ensign.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary William Frederick Bazeman, Madras Establishment. Dated 18th August, 1870.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Michael Cunningham, Bengal Establishment. Dated 3rd September, 1870.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary William Edward Francke, Madras Establishment. Dated 27th September 1870.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, *Feb.* 3.)

ADMIRALTY, 31ST JANUARY.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Mr. Frederick Astley Whelan to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st July, 1870.

Mr. James Creagh Richard Scott to be Lieutenant. Dated 21st July, 1870.

Mr. Charles Dashwood Fowler to be Lieutenant. Dated 10th November, 1870.

Admiralty, 1st February, 1871.

The Reverend Horatio Millett,

The Reverend Henry Painter Goodridge,

have this day been appointed Chaplains in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, 2nd February, 1871.

Retired Commander the Honourable Arthur Drummond, having completed fifteen years seniority in that rank, has been advanced to the rank of Retired Captain, from the 3rd January, 1871.

Reserved Lieutenant Richard Ramsay Armstrong, having completed fifteen years seniority in that rank, has been advanced to the rank of Retired Commander, from the 5th January, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have this day been placed on the Retired List of their respective ranks:—

Navigating Lieutenant Vincent H. Lys.

Assistant Paymaster Montague W. Potts.

Admiralty, 3rd February, 1871.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have appointed John Andrews (a), Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets on the Retired List of the Royal Navy, to be Visiting Surgeon at Southampton, under the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866-1869.

Admiralty, 3rd February, 1871.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have appointed Patrick Digan, Esq., M.D., Staff Surgeon of the Royal Navy, to be Visiting Surgeon at Plymouth, Devonport, Dartmouth, Ivy Bridge, and Plympton, under the Contagious Diseases Acts of 1866-1869.

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Overland Mail*, Feb. 3.)

Paris surrendered on January 28. An armistice has been concluded, by which there is a cessation of hostilities throughout France, excepting in the east.

The Paris forts were occupied by the Germans on January 29 without any incidental disturbance.

Supplies are being sent from all parts to Paris. The suffering from want of food has been very great.

The armistice will expire at noon on February 19.

The election of representatives to a National Assembly will take place throughout France on February 8.

The *Liberté*, the *Patrie*, the *Francais*, the *Ere nouvelle*, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Union Universelle*, the *Courier de la Gironde*, the *Journal de Bordeaux*, the *Guienne*, and the *Province*, publish a protest against the decree issued by the Bordeaux Government. They stand by the decree of the Government of Paris of January 28, suppressing all incompatibilities in Election Candidates.

Payment of £400,000,000, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, the transfer of Pondicherry and of twenty men-of-war, are said to be the terms of peace asked by Germany. [This has been contradicted.]

The Germans destroyed St. Cloud by fire on January 26, to prevent its giving shelter in case of another sortie.

The Franco-tircurs are to be disbanded and prisoners of war exchanged.

The armistice does not extend to Cote d'Or, Doubs, Jura, and Belfort at present.

Bourbaki's army has been routed with fearful losses, 15,000 prisoners have been taken, and 80,000 disarmed on the Swiss frontier.

It is reported that both General Bourbaki and General Ducrot have attempted suicide.

Opposition to the armistice is announced from Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, and other important towns. M. Gambetta is violently opposed to it, and his resignation and dismissal have been rumoured.

Great rejoicings throughout Germany have followed upon the fall of Paris, as an early peace is anticipated.

The Congress of the United States, by a vote of 172 to 21, have given O'Donovan Rossa and the Irish "exiles and patriots" a cordial welcome.

It has been decided to hold the Easter Monday Volunteer Review as usual at Brighton.

Mr. Childers has sailed for the Mediterranean.

The deaths from small-pox in London are less.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—E. O. Pemberton, Esq., late Comptroller-General of Customs; the Dowager Lady Chapman; Lady Cuffe; Capt. A. Douie, Ben. Art.; Capt. C. Harris, late Ben. Art.; R. E. Holme, Esq., late E.I.C.S.; Col. W. Turner, late Manager of the B.M.O. Fund; the Hon. Mrs. Rous; Mons. E. Adam, of Boulogne.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH" OF FEBRUARY 4.

MARK TAPLEY, JUN.

Paterfamiliac—"Hulo, Tommy, you're up early When do you rise when you're at school?"

Tommy—"O, any time we like; but we *mustn't be later than half-past six.*"

THE PRESENT ART OF POETRY.

Write a profusion of rhythmical and melodious nonsense amidst which, at distant intervals, here and there introduce an intelligible line. The dullest idea therein expressed will shine like a star amid surrounding darkness.

"COLD DRAWN!"

Mamma (after endeavouring to administer a spoonful of castor-oil)—"Naughty Boy! O, Nurse, he's blown it all into my face!"

Baby (sententiously)—"Tink 'oo got worst of it dis time!"

"LOVE RULES THE COURT," &c.

"Attachments in the Lord Mayor's Court."—In what unlikely places do we find all-conquering Love assert his irresistible power! Nothing now would surprise us; not even "Irritations in the Old Bailey," or "Broken Engagements in Basinghall Street," or "Offers in the Divorce Court," or "Marked Attentions in the Queen's Bench."

A CARD FOR CADS.

The Republican gentlemen of the pavement have exhorted the Volunteers to disobey orders by taking part in a certain political demonstration. The British Volunteers will prove themselves worthy of their name. A Volunteer is so called because he is a voluntary soldier, choosing to be commanded by his commanding officer, and not because he is one accustomed, in matters of military discipline, to be commanded by a will of his own.

COINCIDENT.

Young Pumpcourt (not being quite ready with his rent when his landlord calls, thinks it best to find fault with his new house)—"Now, look at these doors! Don't fit, you see!"

Landlord and Builder—"'Ouse must have time to settle, you know, sir!"

Young Pumpcourt (struck with the idea)—"Ah! just so. Exactly! Precisely my case, Mr. Wentscott!"

VERY HARD LATIN.

Some classical authorities, calling for a reform of our pronunciation of Latin, urge that *c* before *e*, *æ*, or, *i*, ought to be sounded like *k*, so that *cicero*, *Cæsar*, *Cicero*, should be pronounced *kikero*, *Kæsar*, *Kikero*. It is not clear that *c* ought to be kicked out of the Latin language in this way; such spleen kicking hurts the ear; and schoolboys will perhaps generally agree that those who want to introduce it deserve monkey's allowance—"more kicks than halfpence." Let persons addicted to the use of slang, in whose dialect two-and-a-kick means half-a-crown, remark, if they please, that they would twelve times rather have a kick than a halfpenny.

NOTES OF A NATURALIST.

The gad-fly is a rover, never staying long in one place. The favourite amusement of the Arctic bear is swarming up the North Pole.

Of all the mammalia the ounce weighs the least.

When I ask a boy in the street to run after a cab for me, I call him my flycatcher.

The rarest kind of shell-fish is, undoubtedly, the Siberian crab.

The notes of the sand-piper are especially appreciated in Scotland.

The opossum is a quadruped of great ability, able to do almost anything you ask him, as, indeed, his name signifies, for, translated out of Latin into English, it means neither more nor less than "O! I can."

An accident of a very singular nature has occurred in Edinburgh. A sweep crossing the garret floor of a house for the purpose of cleansing a chimney, by some means went head foremost through the floor at a part where, it appears, there was no support but lath and plaster. Fortunately for his neck, he dropped into the very middle of a bed where an old woman was lying at the time, no one being in the house but herself. Her consternation and terror may be more easily imagined than described, particularly as the appearance of the unexpected visitor was of that tint popularly supposed to mark connection with worse trades than chimney sweeping. The sweep, fortunately, was nothing the worse for his tumble.

INFANT NOURISHMENT.—In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by Savory and Moore has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says, it "resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Soc. Sci. Rev. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their preparation of Cocoas, but we doubt whether any of those successes had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to that of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Hospital, dispensary, and private practice all furnish innumerable cases in which Dr. de Jongh's Oil has been administered with the happiest results in Consumption and all Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops or diminishes emaciation, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1191	Robert Kerr	Sept. 22
1337	Baron Macauley	Sept. 29
980	Baringa, Williams	
1400	Sylvia, Telbury	Oct. 7
1040	Bonnie Dundee, Cormor	Nov. 10
2198	Tennyson, Hawkins	Oct. 8
782	Niobe	
1594	Buxine, Harington—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 14
1166	Rialto, Babot	Oct. 14
993	Antrim, O'Neill	Oct. 18
1057	May Queen, Ross	Jan. 7
1181	Oberon, Tovill	
1225	Western Belle, Smith	Oct. 19
682	Doxford, Robertson	Oct. 31
1033	Sam Mendal, Murdoch	
1861	Ambrose, Carmell—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 26
1327	Macedon, Widdicombe	Oct. 16
1288	Annot Lyle, Yeo	
907	Red Cross	Nov. 18
1348	Ashgrove, Fullerton.	Nov. 4
1182	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 10
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Nov. 5
1456	Algonquin, Jones	Nov. 24
1165	Gatineau, Cummings	Nov. 4
1324	Juventa, Holmes	Nov. 26
1481	White Jacket, Johnson	Nov. 11
310	William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 10
1037	Sir C. Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 24
1298	Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 12
1340	Royal Adelaide, Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 26
1117	Glenduror, Cornewall	Oct. 7
547	Tyrol, Ovens	Nov. 1
1193	Thunderbolt	Nov. 10
1119	Helen Scott	Nov. 17
869	Laila Rookh	Nov. 17
1088	St. Filians, Nelson	Nov. 21
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey	
1339	Hydrabad, Holmewood	Dec. 9
1265	British India, Lopan	Dec. 20
1355	Sir Mandeville, Mathias	
1052	Comps, Logan	Dec. 20
1319	Cavour, Murphy	Dec. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock	
906	Brannstone, Owens	Dec. 28
509	Index, Kerr	Dec. 12
1417	Oriflamme, Hughes	Dec. 9
1704	Persia, Hargrove	Dec. 3
1458	Royal George, Hogg	
1329	Princess Alexandra, Rowe	Jan. 7
1171	Conflict, Dess	Jan. 7
1156	Cherooke	Jan. 7
1125	Wolfville	Jan. 7
1243	Quorn	Jan. 7
895	Childers	Jan. 7
1366	Slesvig Bride, Hanssen	Jan. 7
1431	Charles Ball, Chapman	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

H. M. S. Magpie

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1600	Lorne (s)	
1884	Emblehope (s)	
1299	North Tyne (s), Richard	

FROM LONDON.

468	Anazi, Hilliman—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 18
1145	Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1292	Prince Oscar	
1164	Robinson Crusoe	
1174	Millwall, Scale	
995	Glenduror, Corawall	Oct. 7
1190	City of Seringapatam	
267	British Consul	
1324	Lord Canning, M'Diarmed	
1778	Flying Venus, Syanington	
1416	Haddon Hall, Faithful	
1465	Lord Canning, Benkey	Jan. 9

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1750	Singapore (s)—W. and A. Graham & Co.	Jan. 5
851	Eldon (s)	
1150	Cartago Nova (s)	
1138	Stowell (s)	
	Thomas Wilson (s)	
1008	Berar (s), Lunham	
1284	Osterbura (s)	

FROM NEWPORT.

385	Jourdain, Arnandean	Nov. 9
1190	Seaforth, Woodward	Oct. 29
1197	Euterpe, Cosens	
1024	Rinaldo	Dec. 1

FROM CALCUTTA.

960	Hindoostan	
800	Regina	
1125	Munsoorie	
556	Amiens	
660	Formosa	
1393	Benares	
958	St. Bernard	
919	Alabamah	
820	Omer Pasha	

FROM CLYDE.

1216	Challenge—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 16
1439	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
717	Berlice, Latto	Nov. 17
893	City of Pekin, Hunter	Nov. 18
986	City of Nankin, Muir	
1011	City of Berlin, Muir	Dec. 2
955	Andawan, Asplet	Dec. 5
1094	Daniel Rankin	
	Hannah Law	
813	City of Dublin	
	Isabella Kerr	

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1603	City of Poonah (s), Smith	Nov. 25

FROM BORDEAUX.

406	Europe, Dulialles—(put back leaky)	

FROM CARDIFF.

583	Invidia, Avelline	
1495	Jeypore, McMillan	
776	Blackwater	Oct. 28
1180	Sanoparell, Macalpins	Nov. 3
1090	British Sceptre	Nov. 5
1393	British Commodore Queen	Nov. 2

FROM NEWCASTLE.

757	Berlin, Small	
990	Niard	
779	Johanna	
819	Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 20
1193	Elizabeth Fry	
404	Kingdom of Fife	
948	Marion Moor	
1127	Mic Mac	
1066	Sandboorough	

FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

1043	Springfield, Dwight—Farnham & Co.	Dec. 21
1302	Varuna, Clare—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 24
1090	Roumania—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 18
1279	Kirkwood	Dec. 14

FROM SUNDERLAND.

372	Derwent, Dunn	Oct. 5
457	Sarah, Watson	Nov. 18
	Bride, Henderson	Oct. 19
	Aracara	

FROM SHIELDS.

1074	May Queen	Oct. 3
1990	G. M. Cairns, Brodie	
981	Princess Sonawarby, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1019	Princess Dugmar, Lewis—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
594	Acacia	Oct. 10
990	Ardbog Hobson	Nov. 8
	J. L. Hall	Dec. 13
579	Alfred the Great, Cram	

FROM RANGOON.

1107	Napier Minto	
354	Migrator	

FROM TYNE.

980	Americana, France	

FROM GENOA VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1230	Persia (s)	

FROM SINGAPOOR.

	Nada (s)	
980	Una (s)	

FROM MAURITIUS.

322	Hopefol	
111	Jalawar	

FROM BOSTON.

Cromwell—Farnham & Co.

WRIGHT'S PURE COAL TAR SOAP should be in daily use in every family. As a Preventative of Infectious Diseases of every kind, its importance is recognised by the most prominent Members of the Medical Profession, as well as by the leading journals of the day. Vide "Lancet," "Medical Times and Gazette," "British Medical Journal," &c., &c.

"The Times" has directed especial attention to the increase of infectious diseases and warned the public to use every sanitary precaution. The use of PURE COAL TAR SOAP is the readiest, simplest, and most effective means to this end. Sold everywhere by Chemists, in Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The great and increasing favour this truly antiseptic and detergent Soap has gained as the best Soap for daily toilet use, has caused a host of imitations. The proprietors direct attention to the fact that each Tablet of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE COAL TAR SOAP bears the impress

"SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS,"

under which name it is registered.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

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The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

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Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

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Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

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Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufactuers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £8,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. { The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

NOTICES.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, (WATSON'S BUILDING,)

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE LARGEST, most commodious, and most healthily situated HOTEL in Bombay, as also possessing the finest Salle a Manger, BILLIARD, and BALL ROOMS.

Within five minutes' walk of the Merchant and Public offices, the Apollo Bunder, both Railway Stations, and the Band-stand; commanding from its roof a Magnificent Panorama of the Town, Harbour, Back Bay, and Malabar Hill,

This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is the constant care of the Manager that nothing shall be wanting which can conduce to the comfort and satisfaction of the Visitors to the ESPLANADE HOTEL. An Eminent Medical Man resides in the Hotel.

RATE OF CHARGES.

BED-ROOMS from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.
ATTENDANCE Rs. 1.
BATHS from As. 6 to Rs. 1.
BREAKFASTS from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8.
TIFFINS from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8.
TABLE D'HOTE Rs 2-8.
Total per diem, Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 11-8.

Public Dinners and Wedding Breakfasts contracted for.

J. HUDSON WATSON, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN FAMILY HOTEL, FORBES STREET, FORT, Near the "Bombay Gazette."

The above Hotel is well open to the Sea Breeze and possesses the largest and most comfortable Bed Rooms in the Fort. This Hotel is the only one in Bombay that is personally conducted by the Proprietor, who is an Englishman. Terms—Rs. 4 and 5 per day. Baths and Attendance, FREE.

WILLIAM DICKSON, Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First-class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c. JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford sat